The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Plan of a General European Conference Not Abandoned.

Inquiry on the Part of the Powers as to the Basis of Discussion.

A Gunshop in the City of Cork Sacked by Fenians.

FRANCE.

The Idea of a General Conference on the Roman Question not Abandoned—Inquiry as to the Basis of Negotiations—Cause of the Delay in the Meeting.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 30.

The *Patrie*, in an editorial this day, earnestly denounces those who assert that the Conference to which the Government of France has invited the other European Powers for the settlement of the Roman question has been abandoned.

It seems that the great Powers of Europe have determined to ask of the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON the basis of the Conference to which they have been invited by him, and through which France seeks to negotiate a treaty for the settlement of the troubles of Italy.

It is stated that the inability of Gen. MENABREA, the Prime Minister of Italy, to reconstruct his Ministry is now the principal cause of the delay in perfecting the arrangements for the meeting of the Conference.

M. Le Play Appointed a Senator.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 30.

M. PIERRE G. F. LE PLAY, the distinguished French engineer, who was at the head of the Imperial Commission of the Univeral Exposition, has been made a Senator of France by an Imperial decree which is published in the *Moniteur* to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Gunshop in Cork Rifled of its Contents by Fenians.

CORK, Monday, Dec. 30.

Last night a gunshop in this city was broken into by a party of eight men, and rifled of its contents. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition was secured by the robbers, who were undoubtedly Fenians.

JAMAICA.

Effect of Negotiations Alleged to be Incidental to the Intended Sale of the Bay of Samana—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 24.

Advices from Jamaica represent that much curiosity and speculation prevailed there in regard to the visit of the Dominican Commissioner to the United States, with the object, it was supposed, of offering the Harbor of Samana for sale; but nothing definite was known there of the real intentions of the Dominican Government.

Capt. COOPER, the Director of the English Mail Steamship Company, had arrived at Kingston.

Lord LYTTLETON continued to meet with the most cordial reception from the people.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 30.

In the Convention to-day the second article of the Constitution, which was adopted on Saturday, was reconsidered, and Judge TALIAFERRO's proposition that citizens of the State shall owe allegiance to the United States, which shall be paramount to that which they owe to the State, was incorporated therein after much discussion. Article three, as adopted, declares that there shall never be any Slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State except as punishment for crime. Article four declares the liberty of the Press and speech. Article five declares that the right of the people, in peace, to assemble and to petition the Government shall never be abridged.

Articles six and seven are rehearsals of the common law for the punishment of crime. The concluding paragraph of article seven says the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

The Reported Negro Insurrection in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 30.

The exaggerated accounts telegraphed from this city, relative to an expected rising of the negroes of the south side counties of the State, have no better foundation than the fact that a few days since a squad of soldiers were sent to Halifax because a disturbance on Christmas was feared. The negro population throughout the State is as quiet—as far as an armed insurrection is concerned—as they have been since their emancipation. Neither the Military Headquarters nor the Freedmen's Bureau have been advised of any apprehended trouble.

Crushed to Death by Street Cars in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Dec. 30.

This evening, JOHN W. SIMONSON, silver-plater on Mechanic-street, while stepping from an Orange horse-car near the corner of Broad and Market streets, was struck by another car, and crushed to death between the two. He leaves a wife and a large family. Dr. DODD, County Physician, will order an inquest to be held.

Reported Sale of Steamers to Boston Merchants.

BOSTON, Mass, Monday, Dec. 30.

The *Post*, of this city, publishes a rumor that parties in New-York have purchased the steamers *Ontario* and *Erie* for $700,000, assuming a lein on the vessels of some $500,000. They cost $2,200,000. The owners of the steamers here deny the report.

Murder at Buckfield, Me.

LEWISTON, Me., Monday, Dec. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Journal* says THOMAS S. BRIDGHAM shot and killed his uncle, MICHAEL BRIDGHAM, in an affray at Buckfield on Saturday evening. He claims to have acted in self-defence.

Heavy Snow-storm in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 30.

One of the heaviest snow-storms ever known in this section commenced last night, and has continued without ceasing up to this hour. The snow is now several inches deep, and drifting furiously. The street cars have stopped running.

Two Young Persons Drowned While Skating.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Monday, Dec. 30.

Two young persons, named AMELIA WOODYATT and THOMAS SHAW, aged eighteen years respectively, were drowned in the canal on Saturday while skating. Their bodies were recovered to-day.

A Young Lady Drowned at London, Canada.

LONDON, C. W., Monday, Dec. 30.

Miss ADELAIDE CORPS, while crossing the Thames River this morning, fell through the ice and was drowned.

The Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 30.

A large meeting in behalf of the rights of naturalized citizens was held here to-night. The Mayor of Buffalo presided. Speeches were delivered and strong resolutions were adopted.

Fire in Quincy, Ill.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 30.

A fire in Quincy, Ill., on Saturday morning destroyed property valued at $35,000. The principal losers are HARRIS & BROTHERS, tobacconists, $16,000; MALON & SHROEDER, wholesale liquors, $20,000. There was an insurance of $15,000 in the Lorillard, Security, Liverpool and London, and Globe Insurance Companies, of New York.

More Incendiary Fires in Vicksburgh.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Dec. 30.

Two more incendiary fires occurred in Vicksburgh on Sunday, one at 3 o'clock A. M., and the other at 9 o'clock P. M. The loss was $45,000, and the insurance $15,000.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 30.

A fire this morning destroyed the buildings Nos. 103 and 105 West Randolph-street. The loss is about $10,000; no insurance.

The Treasurer of the Town of Spencer, Mass., Alleged to be a Defaulter.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, Dec. 30.

It is reported that THOMAS R. WHITTEMORE, Treasurer of the Town of Spencer, has been guilty of a defalcation to the amount of $20,000. WHITTEMORE has been missing about a week.

Congressional Aid in the South.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Dec. 30.

Much encouragement is felt here owing to the accounts received from Washington representing the probability of Congressional aid to the planting interest.

Death of Hon. Ferguson Blair, of Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Monday, Dec. 30.

Hon. FERGUSON BLAIR, President of the Council of the Province of Ontario, died last night.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DEUTSCHLAND.

The steamship *Deutschland* from Bremen Dec. 14, and Southampton Dec. 17, arrived at this port yesterday with two days later advices than those at hand by the steamship *Scotia*.

The Paris *Patrie* says that M. BELMONTET will in a future interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies renew the reclamation of sums which England owes to France. The same journal and the *Etendard* give an energetic denial to the statement of an American journal concerning the rumored arrival of a French envoy at Mexico. The Emperor NAPOLEON has not sent any representative to JUAREZ.

La France says: "We consider the report doubtful that a rupture between the relations of Prussia and Denmark is imminent. We must admit, however, that the character of the pending negotiations is of a most delicate nature, and may create disagreement between the Prussian Ministry and Herr VON QUAADE, and perhaps subsequently lead to the latter being replaced in his post as Danish Plenipotentiary."

Baron MAGNUS, Prince SALM-SALM and M. ELOIN have arrived at St. Nizaire.

All French troops of the line are now armed with the Chassepot rifle.

In the Italian Parliament, Dec. 14, 15 and 16, the debate on the interpellations relative to the foreign policy of the Government was continued, but no action of moment was taken.

"Vesuvius presented at daybreak this morning," says the *Italia* of Naples of the 10th, "a truly magnificent spectacle. The whole of the upper cone, as well as the Atrio del Cavallo and the great furze plateau, was covered with snow. In the grey light of the morning the burning lava was to be seen ploughing this immense white surface in various directions, whilst a column of smoke rose from the central crater and ascended to a great height."

A Berne dispatch, dated Dec. 16, says: "Large popular meetings were held yesterday at Zurich, Winterthur, Uster and Bulach, at which resolutions were passed in favor of a revision of the Zurich Constitution in a completely democratic sense. During the meeting loud cries of 'down with the present system,' 'away with its supporters,' were uttered."

The latest dispatches from the Abyssinian Expedition, dated Malkatto, (?) Dec. 1, and Aden, Dec. 6, state that Col. MEREWETHER, with the advance brigade, was moving on Lenape. The inhabitants of Okuleh and Kuzeih had tendered their services. The troops were in good health. Col. STAVELY and staff, together with the last detachments of the Scinde Brigade, *en route* for Abyssinia, had passed Aden. Advices from Annesley Bay reported a great scarcity of water. The disease among the mules and horses continued to an alarming extent. A chief of the Tigré, with 6,000 men, had arrived in the British camp.

THE FENIANS.

The Proposed Fenian Procession—Views of the Roman Catholic Clergy Concerning the Recent Outrages.

From the London Times, Dec. 16.

On Saturday, Dec. 14, a meeting of the Liverpool County magistrates was held to take into consideration the subject of the proposed Fenian procession to occur on the morrow. Rev. Canon FISHER attended on behalf of the Roman Catholic clergy, and briefly addressed the Bench, assuring them that himself and his colleagues were very anxious to assist the magistrates in every possible way to preserve the public peace. He also assured them that the Catholic clergy, as a body, had no sympathy with the murderers of Sergt. BRETT, and that they regarded the murder, apart from all political considerations, as a most serious crime. He also handed to the Bench, to be used by them as they might seem fit, the following proclamation:

"To the Irish portion of our beloved flock in the Diocese of Liverpool. Dear children in Jesus Christ—we addressed our flock in the borough of Liverpool a few days ago, and we gave them solemn warning, and an authoritative command that they should abstain from joining or taking any part in the proposed procession to-morrow. As we have at heart your temporal and eternal interests, we repeat the injunction we have already given, and we command you by the authority which we hold from God, and in virtue of our sacred office, that neither in the borough of Liverpool, nor in its neighborhood, nor in any part of the county subject to our jurisdiction, do you hold any meeting or join in any procession. You have been always wont to listen to our words and to obey our commands. Do not send sorrow to us at a time when we are about to celebrate the great Feast of Peace, and to commemorate the wonders of God's love to us all. Pray God bless you and keep you in his peace. "ALEX. GOSS, Bishop of Liverpool."

Yesterday morning the following letter from the Right Rev. Dr. CORNTHWAITE, Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley, was read at morning mass in all the Roman Catholic chapels in Leeds:

SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, LITTLE WOODHOUSE,
LEEDS, Dec. 14, 1867.

DEAR CHILDREN IN JESUS CHRIST: You are invited, we hear it with anxiety and sadness, to join in a procession which we, as your Bishop, feel bound in the sight of God to condemn, and which the authorities of the town have deemed it necessary to prohibit, and, if need be, to prevent.

Has the time come at length when you will refuse to listen to the counsels and warnings of your chief pastor? Has the voice of the Church through his lips lost its power and influence? Are Catholics seriously proposing to celebrate the approach of Christmas, the festival of the Prince of Peace, by an act which all in authority—spiritual and temporal—condemn and forbid as likely to lead to contention and strife?

We cannot, we do not so judge you, dear children in Jesus Christ. We feel assured that you will listen to our words, and that you will obey our commands.

You will absent yourselves from the projected procession, and you will take no part or share in it. You will retire quickly and quietly to your homes after the morning services, and neither by participation nor as spectators give encouragement to an act which may occasion much harm, and can produce no possible good.

As you shall obey our commands we bless you, and commend you and yours to God, that He may have you always in His holy keeping.

†ROBERT, Bishop of Beverley.

Telegrams sent from different parts of the Kingdom, yesterday, announce that no attempt was made to form the intended processions.

Fenianism Must be Crushed Out at any Cost.

From the London Times, Dec. 15.

We desire to abstain from any language which could cause an indiscriminating and unreflecting feeling of indignation: but we cannot but observe that this crime removes all doubt as to the nature of the struggle in which we are now engaged. Our path will no longer be secured by the shadow of political considerations. *The Fenians have cast the glare of a great moral crime upon the debatable ground which separates us*, and we can no longer hesitate in what direction to advance. No man deserving the name will venture to adduce political discontent in palliation of such an outrage as that of Friday. It excludes all considerations but one, that of protecting by every possible method the elementary rights of humanity. Warfare, however desperate, is not to be waged by these means. *and if there can be any reasonable and responsible persons still engaged in the Fenian conspiracy, they are as much interested as we ourselves in putting down such atrocities.* It is fair to notice that BURKE and CASEY themselves, when brought up before the police-court on Saturday, protested their abhorrence of the means which had been employed on their behalf. On the most favorable view, however, they cannot shake off the responsibility of having employed agents who have proved capable of such an outrage. If they are proved to have taken part in organizing the Fenian conspiracy, they cannot escape the guilt of having deliberately let loose on this country a set of wholesale murderers. This is the fact we must now steadily face, and which has been indelibly imprinted on the public mind. We are confronted by a gang of reckless criminals, who respect no laws, human or Divine. We are far from saying that this is the character of all persons who have joined the Fenian movement, or that no other motives are to be taken into account in estimating its origin. But we are justified in saying that this is its practical issue at the present moment. That, and nothing better, is what it has come to; and we must also add that those who, after the exhibition of the characters who have been called together by the conspiracy, continue to belong to it, cannot be excused from full responsibility for all its consequences.

This outrage is unspeakably horrible; but to what, we must ask, except to something of the same nature, could the actions of the Fenians tend? It is impossible to dream of carrying on an open war against the English Government on their own soil, and if Fenianism, therefore, is to coerce us in this country, it must be by isolated acts of violence, more or less murderous, as the occasion prompts. The fact is, we are reminded by this outrage of a truth which has, perhaps, been too much forgotten—we mean that treasonable conspiracies, with exceptions which can never be taken into account beforehand, are not only the highest offence against the bond of society, but naturally bring in their train the worst kinds of ordinary crime. Exceptional circumstances have brought among us an unsually reckless class of conspirators, but to plot treason is to let loose the dogs of war in the heart of a country and, moreover, to let them loose beyond control. *We can, then, have no parley with men in an attitude of menace. We must crush that at any cost.* This is the first condition of political life, and it is nowhere so essential or so justifiable a principle as in a country like our own. We have free constitutional forms by which all classes are placed on an equality, and through which all may make known their wrongs and enforce their rights. To these forms we refer all appellants, and to these all must be compelled to submit. This outrage, therefore, will at least have the advantage of simplifying the course of the government, and strengthening their hands. They cannot now hesitate *in exerting the utmost vigor of the law*, and they will be justified in doing so, not merely in order to punish the perpetrator of the worst crime of modern English history, but to crush a conspiracy of which such outrages, we cannot hesitate to say, are the natural fruit.

The Natural Antipathy of the Irish to the English.

From the London Times, Dec. 17.

It is observable that though all the world is beyond measure shocked at the Clerkenwell massacre, *nobody is surprised.* People not all prejudiced against Ireland, and ready to think her ill-used, think it also *very natural and quite in character that Irishmen should blow up a whole street, and bury the inhabitants under their own houses, in order to save two confederates from another hearing at the Police Court.* Nobody even regards it as an oversight, for there is no escape from the conclusion of an utter indifference to death, mutilations, frightful disfigurements, and dreadful agonies. Everybody was to perish, or to go about the world for the rest of his days minus a limb or a feature, or half of his face, or with worse injury to his brain, just to suit the next turn of the Fenian game. This is a good deal worse than the old idea of burning down a neighbor's house to roast one's own potatoes, for in this case it was something more than timber and thatch that was to be sacrificed to the exigencies of the occasion. There was a thoroughfare full of people, principally children, one of whom was actually utilized in a way to cost its life for the purpose of giving an air of frolic to the proceeding. The opposite houses were hives of poor people, and had been ascended, by their leave, by the conspirators, to get a view over the prison walls. The men who knew—and it is not everybody who knows it—that a barrel of gunpowder will make a breach in a strong wall, if exploded close to it, knew also that the explosion would act still more terribly on the comparatively unsubstantial structures a few feet over the way. That consequence, and the massacre it involved, must have been fully foreseen, and deliberately taken into account. Now, we are quite sure—indeed, we have no occasion to assume that anybody could think otherwise—the worst confederacy of law-breaking Englishmen would not smash to fragments fifty innocent men, women and children, even with the gallows in view, to save their lives. The thought would never come into their heads, and they would despise a life to be purchased at so horrible a cost. These Fenians have done it in as quiet and business-like a way as if it were only taking so many pigs to market, in order to bring back so much money in the pocket.

Now, how is this? It is not quite sufficient to say that Irishmen do not value life. There are races that do not value life, and that care no more for human babes than they do for the cubs of their domestic animals, no more for women than they do for cattle, no more for slaves and laborers than they do for beasts of burden. The Polynesian races will leave their children to perish, suffer them to grow up deformities, or destroy them outright, though remarkable for their general gentleness and softness of manner. It is far otherwise with the Irish. Their instincts are quick, their natural affections strong; they certainly excel the English in the sacrifices they will make for relations, and even for neighbors and friends adopted into the place of relations. It is but rarely an Englishman sends home from the colonies the money for bringing out some one left behind. Irish remittances of this kind have amounted to a million sterling in one year. Then, how much will they endure, and how long will they subdivide the common stock of the family, to keep a poor body out of the workhouse! It is poverty itself that is the support of Irish mendicancy. There is one still more conclusive argument in their favor. There can be no such thing as poetry or eloquence where there is no sympathy, and the Irish are poets and orators because they have it in them to be good and kind. Then how is it that men on whose nature Heaven itself seems to have smiled, should not only be capable of the cruellest and most detestable villanies, but even excite no surprise by the commission of them? The reason must, we think, be obvious to everybody who has had to do with them, or who has even read carefully what any newspaper will tell him. It is the outrageous egotism, the utter selfishness, the shortsightedness, and downright folly of an exaggerated national sentiment. Of course, it began with the tribe, or the sept, or whatever it was called, and it is only in latter times that local feelings and antagonisms have almost merged in the national, or what is thought national. Putting out of count historical and local variations, the ordinary Irishman just thinks of the object before him—the land to be obtained, the tenure to be secured, the quarrel to be avenged, the nation to be vindicated, the party engagements to be carried out—and shuts his eyes to everything else in the world. Passion, or fear, or frenzy reduces him to the simplest possible exponent of some factious feeling. In this disease of the mind the matter in hand swells to colossal proportions, the grievance grows till it hides earth, sun, moon, and stars, and nothing is perceived or felt save the two mighty belligerents, one of whom, at all costs, all risks, must anyhow be smitten and struck down, he and all that belongs to him. All people can be eloquent about the wrongs of Ireland, but few can form the least idea of the sum of unrecorded sufferings inflicted by the native code. Its chief pressure falls on the weak, who cannot even complain to any effect. It falls on widows and orphans, on sisters and younger brothers, on deserted wives, and on those who are everywhere found somewhat below the standard of energy and self-assertion. It is not the suffering of these classes and conditions that fires the eloquence and swells the cheers of a monster meeting. The morbid simplicity of the national sentiment throws all those minor miseries into the same shade as that which buries the victims of predial outrage or national animosity. The cry of Ireland for the Irish and Irish laws for Ireland drives the weaker everywhere to the wall, whether the weaker be of the foreign race or Irish of the Irish. Long before the days of the potato rot and the famine it was the native code itself which had thrown as it were into the roads and hill-sides such a mass of vagrant misery as the world had never seen, and which the smallest occupiers had to relieve in a poor and thriftless fashion. But no foresight of miserable consequences, no misgivings of mind, no qualms of conscience, no sights of misery, were ever allowed to mitigate the rigor of the Irish code, to moderate an agitation, or to unnerve the hand of the conspirators sworn to do the deed. Had the race been one-eyed, to see a foe alone; one-handed, to do naught but the deed of blood; and with the simplicity of reasoning powers to see one law of life and set of insects, suitable for itself alone, it could not have been more thoroughly made to the hand of agitators and demagogues.

This singleness of instinct and purely tribal sympathy, which makes the Irishman, as a general rule, tender to his own kith and kin, *and simply the enemy and destroyer of every one he may choose to call foreign, leads him to believe the Englishman is as distinct a being as the Irishman.* His present quarrel he believes to be on the part of the Irish with the English. It is not more contrary to the true state of the case than the belief of the South Sea Islander, that all people who come in ships belong to one hostile tribe, and that every crew may be justly visited with the sins of any remote predecessor. There may be plenty of pure Irishmen, for aught we know—and, indeed, it would seem to be so—but there is hardly such a thing as a pure Englishman in this island. In place of the rather vulgarized and very inaccurate phrase, Anglo-Saxon, our national denomination, to be strictly correct, would be a composition of a dozen national titles. In point of fact, this is not a quarrel of race with race, nation with nation, or people with people, but between isolation, exclusion, inhospitality and egotism, on the Irish side, and liberality, hospitality and neighborliness on ours. Everybody who once puts his foot on these shores is free, not only of slavery, but of every national disqualification, if he wishes it. All nations, the Irish among them, can settle here, work here, win here, fare with the rest, and chance it with the rest. Like the most famous States of antiquity, we offer a home to all our neighbors, and are made up by many immigrations, many refugees, many guests and strangers. The Irish portion of this mixed community is quite as large as any that could call itself pure Saxon. It is this fusion of races, and this mixture of blood in every one of us, that makes the English peculiarly capable of seeing all sides of a political question, of feeling sympathy with all parties, and entering somewhat into the case of those who seem most opposite. No Englishman will divide the human race into men to be loved and men to be shot down or blown up at the first opportunity. No ordinary Englishman will think himself and his own people the only objects worth consideration, or elevate some silly dream of advancement to the dignity of a revelation. The whole spirit of English society goes the other way. All egotisms here decay and perish one after another. Everything is here tolerated but that which tolerates not; everything is here welcomed but that which hates and bans. We would live peaceably with all people. We invite all to share our liberty, our opportunities, our comforts and our national greatness. The invitation is thrown away—no fault of ours—on those who would only enter to undermine, to divide and to destroy, whether by coarse material agency or tactics hardly less villanous. When we open the door to all and bid them a hearty welcome, and in return for our hospitality receive the knife, or the bullet, or the infernal machine, it is not the assassin who should be glorified for a hero or canonized for a martyr. We entertain all, be they angels or not. Of course, we must sometimes suffer the penalty of a generous confidence. Just now we are suffering a little more than usual.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Views of the British Press Regarding the Purchase by the United States of St. Thomas and St. John.

From the London Morning Star, Dec. 17.

The acquisition by the United States of the West India islands of St. Thomas and St. John is an event of sufficient gravity to warrant an examination into the motives of the nation which has acquired a foothold in that region, and of the probable future results on the scattered communities of those seas belonging to different European Powers. We believe when the late disturbances occurred in Jamaica, and the press of this country was filled with violent denunciations of the negroes, President JOHNSON took advantage of the circumstance to sound the late Sir F. BRUCE as to the probability of our ceding to the United States that magnificent, but up to that time ill-governed island. The exceedingly cold reception with which his overtures were met, induced the President, or rather Mr. SEWARD, for that astute old man is at the bottom of the business, to apply to Denmark, where he has been more successful. The two islands purchased are by no means the best of the Danish possessions—the Island of Santa Cruz, still left to Denmark, being very much larger and more fertile than either of the two little islets which have been ceded. The object of the United States was clearly not to obtain territory, of which it has enough and to spare. We are, therefore, inclined to think that, even if the rumored offer by Spain of Cuba and Porto Rico were true, the Government would not be tempted to buy except upon very advantageous terms. The object of the recent purchase is very frankly pointed out by President JOHNSON in his Message. He reminds his countrymen that in the war of Independence we were able to gall the struggling colonists from our West India stations, that the same result happened in 1812, and that in the late civil war the West Indies formed the rendezvous of blockade-runners, while the United States steam-vessels, which were watching them, could only coal up in their own distant harbors. "With the possession of a good and convenient port and harbor in the West Indies," argues Mr. JOHNSON, "neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offence from any Transatlantic enemy."

The object of the United States, therefore, has been *to acquire war-ports as a protection against European enemies, and in St. Thomas and St. John they have certainly succeeded in gaining what they desired.* This move on the part of the Americans has unquestionably altered all the relations between the countries in the event of a war, and *is of fifty times more importance to England than all the manœuvres which have taken place about Turkey for the last hundred years.* In the event of a great convulsion in our own country, occasioned by the persistent machinations of the American Fenians, St. Thomas and St. John may become convenient shelters from which to annoy the commerce of England. Certainly in a war with the United States, should that calamity every occur, *the possession of these two islands would entirely alter the balance of power* which has hitherto subsisted between this country and America. We do not point out these results in any spirit of hostility to the United States, but rather to show *the blindness and stupidity of the traditional policy of the Foreign Office.* We are in the act of spending millions under some delusion that in doing so we are keeping up our prestige in the East Indies, while, without a protest, without a murmur, without an exchange of notes, so far as we are at present informed, our greatest naval rival acquires two islands in the West Indies, avowedly as war-ports against possible Transatlantic enemies.

The presence of the Americans in these latitudes will be *a disturbing cause to the European Powers in peace as well as in war.* Spain especially may proceed at once to set her house in order. Porto Rico, where slavery still reigns with all its hateful features, is the near neighbor of St. John's. Imagine the state of mind of the Spanish planters, with *a community of negroes in the possession of manhood suffrage in the next island!* Nor can we escape the difficulties which the advent of this new neighbor will certainly cause in the West Indies. Already the United States have begun to dominate the minds of the negroes. They have not been inattentive observers of what has been passing in the great country which so lately was the chief stay of slavery. They will not watch with less jealousy the possession of the franchise by their lately emancipated brethren when the American flag floats over two of the islands in their midst. In addition to what may be called the passive propagandism of American views, an active and most powerful influence will be exerted by the superior commercial activity of the Americans. Although the obtaining of war-ports has been the leading idea of the late acquisition, the intense business activity of the Americans will doubtless soon convert the new colony into a commercial centre, where they will amass all the rich produce of the neighboring islands before launching it upon the markets of the world. *What Port Royal once was St. Thomas will become in the hands of our competitors across the Atlantic.*

ITALY.

The Mistakes of Napoleon's Italian Policy.

From the London Times, Dec. 16.

With boundless and restless aspirations such as France is apt to indulge isolation is unbearable, and the whole world offers her no such natural ally as Italy could and would have become. The conqueror of Solferino, the first mover of Castelfidardo, knew this, and he purchased the good-will of Italy at the expense of Austria and the Pope. But he could hardly hope to reverse his policy and yet retain Italy's benevolence. We hear a great deal about the ingratitude of the Italian nation; but "gratitude," as it has been wisely observed, "is a debt the amount of which is left in blank, so that the debtor and the creditor never agree as to the sum due." Italy might have been called upon to give up her life for France, *but she could hardly be expected to sacrifice herself for the Pope, when France herself had practically acknowledged the necessity of sacrificing the Pope to Italy.* The claims of France were grounded on the emancipation of the Peninsula from the Alps to the sea; they can hardly be brought forward at the very moment in which the work of emancipation is at every risk of being undone by France herself. For aught that may have happened, however, if Italy is to be allowed to live, the mutual relations between the two countries cannot be permanently altered; their need of each other will be no less pressing; and France, who is more free to act, must be fain to make the first advances toward a renewal of that good understanding which she alone has imperiled.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is a powerful monarch, and he naturally thinks *he can put back the age by two or three years.* But neither his reoccupation of Rome nor his Minister's declaration in the Legislative Body can bring back the situation of September, 1864. The Convention that bears that date was never meant as a boon to Italy; it was put forward as the only means of freeing France from an untenable position. It was not Italy merely that solicited the recall of the French troops from Rome; that step was taken in obedience to the laws of progress in France, and to the consciousness of the impossibility of making the Papacy amenable to those laws. The same Sovereign could not be the offspring of the Revolution in France and the Eldest Son of the Church in Italy. He could not promulgate the Civil Code in Paris and enforce the Syllabus in Rome. Whatever fault may be found with the French people, that of using two weights and two measures is the last chargeable to them. In love as they are with themselves and their institutions, they never grudge to others what they deem good for themselves. After gravely discussing the expediency of incorporating Algeria with the French Empire, they *could hardly wish the Romans to be for ever doomed to a condition which they would deem unbearable to their own Bedouin subjects.* The Emperor ought to know his own people too intimately to look upon their present mood as lasting. The appeal to France sober must needs be inevitable, or his own position would not be worth a year's purchase. The France of the NAPOLEONS is not that of M. BERRYER, neither is it that of M. THEIRS. The THEIRS policy is not friendly to the Pope; it is simply hostile to Italy. It is not to September, 1864, but to April, 1859, that M. THIERS could bring back France and Europe. That policy, indeed, shows a salutary respect for the strong, and only insists upon the humiliation of the weak. M. THIERS would not attempt to break up Germany, nor even to break up Italy, lest offence or alarm should be given to Germany. But he makes no mystery of his ill-will to both countries, and in the meanwhile he holds up his sword-point, with more than half a hope that Italy may throw herself upon it. On such principles as M. THIERS professes, the peace of Europe hangs on a thread. Either his policy must be disavowed or France must prepare for a strife to which her neighbors will be driven in self-defence. With the faintest prospect of war, the awkwardness of France's position at Rome would be made manifest. The position taken up by France at Rome by the vote of the 5th is a first step in the direction of the Thiers policy. Either that policy must be pursued further, or that first step must be retraced.

GEN. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

His Letter Defending Himself Against the Charges on Which He Was Court-martialed.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register*, in publishing Gen. CUSTER's letter defending himself against the charges on which he was recently court-martialed and sentenced to suspension from his command for one year, alludes to a statement published in a Michigan paper, which purported to be an authentic account of CUSTER's offences, and says: "Having served under Gen. CUSTER's command during the better part of his singularly brilliant career, and still feeling a lively interest in the good name of a comrade whose temporary political error could not blind us to his great qualities as a soldier, or dim his well-earned fame, we inclosed him the statement referred to, expressing the belief that said statement was either wholly false or grossly exaggerated."

Gen. CUSTER's reply is very long, and is dated at Fort Leavenworth Dec. 21. He begins by declaring that the statements in the printed slip are totally untrue. He denies that he was cruel to his men, and says that at his trial there was but one specification which even implied cruelty upon his part, and upon this the evidence of the medical officer. Dr. COATES, the only witness examined on this point, was clearly and decidedly against such an assertion. The Court, in fact, while finding him "guilty of directing the men to be placed in a wagon," (which was done at Dr. COATES' request, as the ambulance was unfit for use,) excepted the words charged, and added that they attached no criminality thereto.

In reply to the statement that on one occasion Gen. CUSTER sent back an officer with instructions to shoot some "tired men" who had fallen behind in a long march, claiming that they intended to desert, he says that at the time probably alluded to, his command, after resting one day and two nights on the Platte River, set out at 5 o'clock in the morning, and in six hours made fifteen miles, being two and a half miles per hour, or one mile less than the average march per hour of cavalry when moving with the utmost deliberation, and the entire command was then halted for rest and refreshments, and the horses were unsaddled and grazed. This continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was determined to march ten miles further to a good camp and abundance of water, it being impossible to find the necessary amount of the latter at a less distance. The command originally numbered 300 men; of these, 34 had deserted the previous night, and Gen. CUSTER had been informed, both by officers and reliable enlisted men, of a scheme by which these desertions were to be followed by that of a large proportion of the men remaining. To frustrate this, as well as for the reasons above given, he determined to get further from the settlements, as they were then surrounded by hostile Indians, and the soldiers might be deterred from deserting by the increased danger. When about to start he was told by an officer that thirteen men were then hastening toward the Platte, and that no doubt they were deserting. All were armed, and, as was afterwards learned, each man, by robbing comrades in camp, had supplied himself with double the usual allowance of ammunition. Pursuit was ordered, and to the first officer who reported mounted, instructions were given to pursue the deserters, then passed beyond view, and bring them back at all hazard, the order given being so worded that the officers who were to execute it were directed and authorized to proceed to any extremity, even to the taking of life, if necessary to the proper discharge of their duty. All the officers present, whose horses were saddled, including the second in command, volunteered to assist in executing the order. This was testified to before the Court, and not controverted. When asked by a member of the Court what reasons induced them to volunteer, they said that the emergency was great, the necessity for prompt action strong, and that the deserters would otherwise have escaped. After a pursuit of from three to five miles, those of the deserters who were on foot were overtaken. One of them raised his carbine to fire upon the senior officer, and the pursuing party thereupon fired, wounding three men, one of them severely. The remaining three surrendered and the six men were taken back to camp. The seven who were mounted had selected the best horses in the command, and have never been heard of. No further attempt at desertion was made during the time Gen. CUSTER remained in command.

Gen. CUSTER justifies himself in these stringent and unusual measures by the orders of Gen. HANCOCK, who at the time commanded the Department. Forty men had previously deserted from Gen. CUSTER's regiment, or a portion of it commanded by Col. SHERIDAN, a brother of the General, and Gen. HANCOCK telegraphed an order to Col. SHERIDAN, and to almost every subordinate commander in his department, directing them to be on the alert for this party, and ordering that the entire party should be "killed or captured," adding that it would have a decidedly good effect upon the army if his order could be carried out. Gen. CUSTER also gives the following:

"Of the customs of war there are many instances to sustain my action. In my defence I referred to but one—the order signed by no less distinguished an officer than Major-Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN. You doubtless remember the occasion which produced the order; it was in the Winter of 1864, while the Cavalry Division which I had the honor to command, and of which you were a prominent officer, was in winter quarters near Winchester, Virginia. Two men of the Third New Jersey Cavalry were arrested as deserters about one mile beyond our line of pickets by one of Gen. SHERIDAN's staff officers. Without any trial other than a personal examination of the facts, Gen. SHERIDAN, with his own hand, signed an order (which order I still retain) directing me, as Division Commander, to cause the two men referred to to be shot to death by musketry, in the presence of the brigade to which they belonged—the same to which your regiment was attached. This order I executed to the letter, with this exception only, that I caused the execution—which was intended, and properly, too, as an example—to be witnessed by the entire division instead of but by one brigade."

He then details the aggravated circumstances under which these men attempted to desert from his command. The command was actively engaged in a hostile country, surrounded by overwhelming numbers of unfriendly Indians; already reduced by numerous desertions; it had before it a march of hundreds of miles; it was intrusted with thousands of dollars worth of Government property to defend and conduct this safely through the hostile country before it, required the combined strength, watchfulness and courage of the entire force. Some well-informed officers even doubted the ability of the full force to make the march successfully; with greatly diminished numbers the opinion was unanimous that the proposed march, which had been ordered by Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, would be impracticable and too hazardous. Under these circumstances Gen. CUSTER felt that nothing but the most summary measures would prevent his command from going to pieces. All less severe measures had failed, but by these desertion was effectually checked. Gen. CUSTER said:

"As I stated in my defence, instead of being arraigned before a Court-martial for my acts I believed, and still believe, I should have received the commendation of my superior officers. I further stated, what I here reiterate with more confidence than ever, that had I failed to adopt the stringent measures I did, for the preservation and maintenance of discipline in my command, and the scheme for the desertion of a large proportion of my command had been carried out, I should have deserved to be, and should have been, arraigned before a court-martial on my return for incompetency and 'neglect of duty.' As to the existence of this plot or scheme for desertion, the most reliable officers and enlisted men of the command testified before the court that from 'one fourth' to a large proportion of the command would have deserted the following night, had it not been for my action preventing it."

COMPOSITION OF THE COURT.

After denying that he had been absent from his command without authority, Gen. CUSTER says:

"Three of the officers composing the Court belonged to the General Staff, or Staff Corps of the army, and as such are never called upon to exercise command of troops in the field; and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, neither of the officers referred to ever commanded an organized company of troops. It was this fact that induced me particularly to remark upon the unfavorable composition of the Court; and the provision in the English law that commanding officers, to be tried, should be tried by officers who had had experience in commanding troops, was highly just, for the reason that such officers would be better able to judge correctly of the responsibilities which a commanding officer must sometimes assume, and could appreciate the measures he may have been compelled to adopt in order to maintain his authority and preserve discipline. In making the remark to which I have referred, I was uninfluenced by personal considerations, as one of the officers included in it is a warm personal friend, as well as a classmate of mine. Again, the charges, although signed by other officers, were preferred at the instance of Gen. HANCOCK. He being considered the prosecutor, the law prevented him from issuing the order for any trial, consequently it was issued from the War Department. Among the members of the court, including therein the Judge-Advocate, were three officers of Gen. HANCOCK's staff, one of whom is now his secretary. One of these staff officers, at least, had, prior to the assembling of the court, expressed so biased an opinion against me and had so prejudged me before trial, that when asked if I objected to being tried by any officer named in the order, I stated my objections to this officer for the reasons just given, the effect of which objections was that the member referred to was not allowed to sit longer on my trial. Among other expressions used by this officer in discussing the merits of my case was this, that I "was a new-comer in the army, and had only gratuated in 1861." This remark, although trifling in itself, expressed a great deal. Many officers believe that rank and position in the army should depend upon the year a man leaves West Point, no matter what may follow his graduation. The officer to whom I refer entered West Point when my years could be numbered by the thumbs of his hands. Other officers of the Court were still his seniors in years. I cannot believe, however, and do not assert, that all officers are jealous of another's rank merely because the latter may be so unfortunate as to have been born scores of years after they were.

Immediately after reaching communication with superior headquarters, I made and forwarded a report of my expedition to District headquarters. This report was afterwards forwarded to Department headquarters. In it I gave a full account of the numerous desertions which had occurred from my command, stated my action concerning the suppression of desertion, and mentioned what I believed to be the most fruitful causes of this crime; first, the light punishment to which deserters had lately been subjected; second, the high wages to be obtained in the mining regions; third, the insufficiency and inferior quality of the rations issued to soldiers on the plains in this Department. Included in the rations issued by the Commissary Department to my command when on the expedition, were large quantities of damaged bread and meat. This statement can be sustained by hundreds of witnesses. On one occasion there was found between two sides of meat, issued to a company of my command, a large flat stone weighing twenty-five pounds. This stone had been weighed and issued as so much meat. A considerable portion of the bread issued at one time had been baked in 1861, (probably in honor of the year I "graduated,") the boxes bearing that date. Much of this was mouldy and unfit to be eaten, but the necessities of the times compelled both officers and men to subsist upon it, even after a Board of Survey had condemned it unfit for use. All the above facts I stated at length in my report, and added that I believed the Commissary Department, as administered in this command, had been almost criminal in its neglect, and had caused much unnecessary suffering among the troops, and I believed it was in a great measure responsible for much of the desertion that had recently taken place. The officer, who is chief of the commissary department in this Military Department, and who could have remedied some of the evils of which I complained, was placed upon the detail as a member of the Court by which I was to be tried. Being at department headquarters on duty, he must have been cognizant of the tenor, if not the exact contents of my report, before I was ordered for trial. At any rate, the entire report was introduced by the prosecution as evidence, and in this way, at least, this officer became aware of my strictures upon his department. One member of the court, my junior in rank, now holds an important command which, by the rules of the service, and according to all belief, would now be mine had I been acquitted by the court. This command will probably fall to this officer for six months at least, if not for the entire period of my suspension. These and other reasons, although trifling, when considered singly, were of the utmost importance when viewed together.

The authority of convening the court did not and could not foresee either or all of them. In detailing the members of the court, the proper officer of the War Department acted in the exercise of an impartial judgment, intent only upon discharging his duty.

I have reason to believe that Gen. HANCOCK himself approved of my action in summarily suppressing desertion. I was tried upon two separate sets of charges, the first, "absence without leave," was preferred a considerable period prior to the second; the latter being based upon the subject of desertion, and the means I had adopted to prevent it. And I have no doubt but for the fact that I was already under arrest on the charge of "absence without leave," no action would have been taken upon the subject matter of the second set of charges. Acting upon the principle which impels some people, of giving a man a kick who is already going down hill, a confirmed inebriate, a victim of *delirium tremens*, and one who is now resting under infamous charges, improved the opportunity to prefer charges against me in reference to my treatment of deserters. And yet this same officer was the first and most outspoken in expressing his hearty commendation of my course. Immediately after the last set of charges were preferred against me, Gen. HANCOCK, then on a tour of inspection at Fort Harker, in discussing with another officer the subject of my arrest, remarked to the effect that he was "sorry the last set of charges had been preferred against CUSTER, as he had not intended to notice his conduct disapprovingly in regard to his course with deserters. It had always been his rule to uphold his subordinates when they assumed a just responsibility, but in this case another officer had preferred the charges, and I being already under arrest, and resting under one set of charges, to suppress or pass unnoticed the second would have appeared inconsistent." I have given the substance of his conversation as nearly *verbatim* as my memory enables me, and as it was repeated to me by the officer with whom it was held. * * *

I regret that my letter has become so extended. You who have known me well in years gone by, and who have been so intimately associated with me in many trying and perilous scenes, you who remember so well my treatment of the men of my division under any and all circumstances, will be loth to believe any statement implying cruelty or ill treatment upon my part toward those confided to my charge. No act of my life ever received a more hearty approval of conscience, or received greater justification than those for which I have been tried; and as I stated in my defence to the court, placed under the same circumstances which surrounded me then, my judgment and what I would consider the requirements of duty, would induce me to act precisely in the same manner. I remain most truly your friend, G. A. CUSTER.

Col. A. B. NETTLETON, Sandusky, Ohio.

Ex-Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, on Reconstruction—Operation of the Law.

OAK GROVE, ELMORE COUNTY, Dec. 24, 1867.

Major H. C. Semple, Montgomery, Ala.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 23d instant has just been received.

It is a matter of surprise to me to hear that I am represented as favoring the adoption of the constitution framed by the recent Convention at Montgomery. I have at no time said or done anything that could be so construed and you do me injustice in supposing that such a report of my opinions is a misrepresentation. No man can be more decided in his opposition to the ratification of that instrument than I have been and am now.

I can scarcely conceive a greater calamity to our people than the adoption of this constitution. It gives all the former slaves over the age of twenty-one years in the State the right to vote and takes that right away from the thousands of white men.

Every white man who has held office and taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and in any way aided the South in the unfortunate conflict between the two sections, is put under the ban and deprived of the elective franchise. I was opposed to secession as you know. I was in the United States Senate, and believing I had no right to remain there after the State did secede, I left that body and returned home. I am disfranchised by this Constitution now submitted for the approval of the people. I have remained at home a quiet, peaceable citizen ever since I left the Senate, but I can vote neither for nor against the Constitution, though all the slaves I formerly owned, who are twenty-one years old, are allowed to vote.

I mention my own case simply to illustrate a similar condition of thousands of others in the State who can have no voice in making a constitution or laws under which we are to live. The test-oath, as it is generally called, is odious. All persons, before they can vote, must take an oath to support the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama. Who is so wise as to know all the laws of the United States and this State so as observe his oath? When and where in this country was it ever required for men to incur such odious obligations to enable them to exercise the right heretofore of an American citizen? After the close of our revolutionary struggle the victorious Whigs of that day gave us the Constitution of the United States under which the country flourished so long and the people lived so happily. Do you find in that Constitution any oath required like the one now necessary to enable a man to vote? The Whigs, if we are to believe history, entertained a most deadly hostility to what was then called the Tory Party. Did these Whigs, in making the Constitution of the United States, or any of the State Constitutions, require such an oath from either Whig or Tory? Not at all. Are we growing better or wiser than the powerful intellects that brought this Government into existence? I fear not.

This test oath further provides that before any one can vote he must also swear that he accepts the civil and political equality of all men and agrees not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. The Constitution or General Assembly, might declare the civil or political equality of all men, but to require a voter to swear that he accepts it and virtually that he will never attempt to alter it, before he can vote, is a species of legislation unknown to this country. It is true that it is further provided in the Constitution "that the General Assembly shall have power to remove the disability of certain classes now disqualified from voting," but where will you find a power to relieve any one who takes this oath? Once taken the obligation remains fixed during his lifetime on the man who incurs it. Such legislation I regard as at war with the civilization of the age in which we live.

I am as willing as any are to see the colored population educated, and this, I believe, is the common sentiment of our people; but how will the system proposed work in practice? Do you believe, if the parents and guardians of the children of the two races were willing they should be sent to the same school, that they could be kept and taught together in harmony? I do not. In the Constitution no provision is made for separate schools. Why did not the Convention provide separate schools and let each be taught separately? I have lived all my life with a mixed population, the slaves and whites of the South, and my deliberate conviction is, you might as well try to mix oil and water without chemical agents, as to attempt to teach the children of the two races together. In the portions of the State where the colored population greatly predominates, the whites will virtually be excluded, and in other sections, where the whites are in the majority, the same result will befall the blacks, producing disorder and deadly feuds between the two races.

Without giving in detail my objections to the ratification of the Constitution—for they are too numerous to mention in this letter—I will say that the effect of many of its provisions is to elevate the black by degrading the white race.

The Constitution is not only proscriptive in many of its provisions, but it places to a great extent the property of the country at the mercy of the non-property holders—a lamentable condition for any people.

It is said by some that it was made to keep down rebellion. *What have the people of the South to commence or carry on rebellion with?* Our slaves are all set free; our fields barely cultivated under the new system of labor, and many of them grown up in briars and weeds since emancipation, and almost everything in a state of dilapidation and decay. The cry for bread which comes up from almost every hill and valley in the State has scarcely ceased ringing in our ears, and it was only hushed by the liberal donations from the benevolent of the North and West. No people of the Old World, in any of their long and desolating wars, ever longed for peace more than we do. We want peace, but not degradation; we wish to be left free to act for ourselves, and free from the intermeddling of those who do not live among us, but come here to foment discord and speculate upon our troubles.

Let the people vote down this Constitution and adopt another, more in accordance with the genius of our institutions, and all will be well.

Having gone into the retirement of private life, and feeling no desire for public position or notoriety, it is far from agreeable to me to appear in a newspaper, but if you think this expression of my opinions can avail anything toward preventing the adoption of this Constitution, a sense of duty constrains me to assent to its publication.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, BENJ. FITZPATRICK.

KILLING OF JUDGE SLOUGH.

Particulars of the Homicide—Causes that Led to the Unfortunate Result.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colorado Territory,
Wednesday, Dec., 25, 1867.

The announcement was flashed over the wires a few days since of the shooting of the Chief Justice of New-Mexico, by one of the members of the Territorial Senate. The last stage from Santa Fé to this city brought the particulars, and has placed in my hands everything of public interest in regard to the matter.

Much personal feeling had been exhibited of late by the members of the House of Representatives of New-Mexico in regard to the conduct of Judge SLOUGH, both political and private. The anger of the Chief-Justice was aroused from the fact that the Legislature has overlooked his official position purposely in requesting the Secretary to administer the oath of office to the newly-elected officers of the two Houses. This incensed the Chief-Justice, and he abused the dignity of his office in using unbecoming language in the street before the crowd.

A few days later a series of joint resolutions were introduced into the Legislature of the Territory censuring the Chief-Justice and praying for his removal. They were introduced by Capt. WILLIAM L. RYNERSON, of the Senate, who considered the conduct of the Judge sufficient to justify his removal. These resolutions enumerated the following as among the grave charges which it is our duty, as legislators, to make against JOHN P. SLOUGH, Chief-Justice of New-Mexico:

1. As a magistrate he is tyrannical, overbearing, and frequently unjust.

Numbers 2 and 3 set forth the fact that he has imprisoned persons who failed to render verdicts coinciding with his views, and imposed fines upon jurors for refusing to follow his instructions.

Number 4 states that he has at times acted in such an arbitrary manner as to intimidate the juries in their boxes.

5. He brings with him upon the bench, not unfrequently, political antipathies and partisan sentiments, and in some cases has acted in chambers as the politician rather than as the Judge.

Numbers 6, 7, 8 and 9 review the manner in which he has brought discredit upon his office by using blasphemous language and assaulting the Governor and other officials, in view of which statement it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of the people of New-Mexico, JOHN P. SLOUGH, Chief-Justice, should be removed from his place as Chief-Justice, and his place filled by another Judge who regards the sanctity of the Judicial office.

These resolutions passed the Senate December 14, by a vote of ten to two. Whereupon the Chief-Justice publicly stigmatized Capt. RYNERSON, the originator, by a very ungentlemanly epithet, and also as a thief and a coward. About noon on Sunday, the day after the passage of the resolutions, they met in the bar-room of the Exchange Hotel at Santa Fé, and RYNERSON demanded a retraction, which was refused, when he immediately drew a pistol and fired at the Judge, the ball entering his body just above the thigh, and after lingering until the following Monday morning he died from the effects of the shot. RYNERSON is now under a strong military guard. He walked deliberately to the Sheriff's office and gave himself up.

Judge SLOUGH was a native of Cincinnati, and in the year 1850 was elected to the Legislature of Ohio, from which he was expelled for striking WILLIAM McCORBY, a Democratic member, SLOUGH being himself a Democrat. He was requested to apologize to the House, but upon his refusal to do so the body expelled him. In 1852 he became the Secretary of the Central Democratic Committee of Ohio, which office he filled satisfactorily. Soon after this he went to Kansas, and in 1860 came to this city. Upon the breaking out of the war he raised a company of volunteers, and assumed command of Fort Garland. He finally rose to the rank of Colonel of Volunteers, and was sent into New-Mexico and took command of Fort Union. Here he fought his first battle, causing the retreat of the Texan troops. The battle was fought in direct opposition to the orders of his superior officer, Gen. CANBY, but terminated successfully, and his praise was in the mouths of the people far and near. Immediately after this he threw up his commission as Colonel and repaired to Washington, where he was immediately appointed and confirmed as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to duty at Alexandria. He continued as Military Governor at that point up to the close of the war, and throughout his career there his record is one of the most favorable. Law and order prevailed, and his stringent measures worked much good in that city. At the close of the war he was appointed Chief-Justice of the Territory of New-Mexico, which honorable position he has held up to the time of his death. Judge SLOUGH was very irritable, and gave way to his temper upon little provocation.

Reconstruction and the Southern Whites.

From the Springfield Republican.

Admitting the force of Mr. HILL's argument, which must seem much stronger to a Southern man than it can to us, and admitting also the right of the Southern people to prefer the rule of the bayonet to that of the negro ballot, they make a mistake, nevertheless, in attempting to prevent or delay reconstruction. Reconstruction does not make negro suffrage a permanency. If the white men of Georgia are united they can secure the control of their new State Government, elect their Congressmen, and as soon as the State is once more in its place, with the rights of a State, they can amend their Constitution, disfranchise the negroes, and restore suffrage to the disfranchised whites. From the Southern and Conservative point of view, we cannot see why the completion of reconstruction is not the readiest and quickest method of restoring the Southern States to the control of their white majorities, where there are such majorities. Resistance and rejection involve long and doubtful contests, and if the Southern people had any good ground for their hope that Northern opinion will change in their favor, that change cannot be potentially felt in Congress for two years to come. *The true policy of the Southern whites, if they could but be made to see it, is to acquiesce in negro suffrage and make the best of it.* But this is not to be expected just yet. A Kansas Republican, questioned as to the rejection of negro suffrage by that intensely "Radical" State, replied, "You come and live with our negroes a few months, and you will know why we don't want them to vote; but then we want to see it put through in the South, because its just good enough for them." It is because the white men of the South live among the negroes, and know how little fitted they are for the suffrage, that they don't think it "good enough for them." But they are in a dilemma, from which they must extricate themselves. They cannot have their own way. They had better accept the conditions imposed, protesting as loudly as they choose all the while, but nevertheless working manfully for the best results possible under the circumstances. *The policy of mere delay and obstruction offers no advantage, and can scarcely fail to make their case worse.*

AN IMMENSE FIELD FOR SKATING.—Communipaw Bay, between Jersey City and the Central Railroad, embracing several thousand acres, is frozen over with a perfectly smooth surface of firm ice, and affords one of the finest opportunities for skaters that has occurred in the vicinity of New-York for many years. It can be reached by the Central Railroad ferry-boats, from the foot of Liberty-street, New-York, or by the bridge over the canal, between Henderson and Grove-streets, Jersey City.

NECROLOGY FOR 1867.

AMERICA.

JANUARY.

1.—DORGAN, JOHN AYLMER, a young but remarkably gifted poet of Philadelphia, died in that city of consumption, aged 31 years.

1.—FINE, Hon. JOHN, an eminent lawyer and jurist of Northern New-York, County Judge of St. Lawrence County, 1824-1839, M. C. 1839-1841, County Treasurer 1821-1833, County Judge again 1844-1847, State Senator 1848, author of a volume of law lectures, died at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., aged 82 years.

1.—CUMMINGS, Rev. MOSES, a Christian Minister and long the editor of the leading religious paper of his denomination, and a zealous friend of Antioch College, died in New-York City, aged 51 years.

1.—KENNEDY, DIEGO LENNOX, Vice-Consul of the United States at Jalapa, Mexico, where he had resided since 1838, an eminent American merchant on the Pacific Coast, the founder of Mazatlan, died at Vera Cruz, at an advanced age.

7.—HAYNE, Col. ARTHUR P., formerly for many years Aide-de-camp to Gen. JACKSON, and a prominent and venerable citizen of Charleston, S.C., died in that city.

7.—AUNT MILLY, a colored woman, said to be the oldest person in Virginia, died at the residence of Capt. HARRIS, Nelson County, Va., aged 135 years.

7.—JAMES, CAROLINE, a woman of color, the mother of 35 children, and held as a slave till the evacuation of Richmond in April, 1865, died in that city aged 130 years.

8.—STARR, Rev. FREDERICK, Jr., a very eloquent and faithful Presbyterian clergyman, (N. S.,) died at St. Louis, Mo.

14.—UPDIKE, Hon. WILKINS, for half a century one of the leading public men of Rhode Island, died at his residence in South Kingston, R. I., aged 82 years.

15.—HAZARD, Capt. SAMUEL F., U. S. N., an officer of the naval service, who entered it as Midshipman in 1823, and after more than twenty years' sea service was promoted to a Captaincy in 1862, died at Newport, R. I.

19.—ROBINSON, HORATIO N., LL. D., a mathematician, and author of the very popular series of mathematical text books published under his name, died at Elbridge, N. Y., aged 62 years.

20.—WILLIS, NATHANIEL PARKER, one of the most distinguished poets and essayists in the United States, the author of numerous volumes, and editor for many years of the Home Journal, &c., died at Idlewild, on the Hudson, aged 60 years.

25.—PENNINGTON, Hon. ALEXANDER C. M., a prominent lawyer of New-Jersey, M. C. from that State, 1853-1857, and previously for two years a member of the State Legislature, died in New-York City, aged 56 years.

27.—DAVIS, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, an eminent New-York merchant and literary man, author of "Peter Scriber's" and one series of the "Major Downing Letters," and an active promoter of large mercantile enterprises, died in New-York City, aged 72 years.

27.—ELDRED, Hon. NATHANIEL B., formerly M. C. from Pennsylvania, and for four years Naval Officer of the port of Philadelphia, died at Bethany, Penn., aged 72 years.

27.—BROWN, Hon. MASON, a jurist and statesman, of Kentucky, long Circuit Judge, and from 1855 to 1859 Secretary of State in Kentucky, the father of Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN, died at Frankfort, Ky.

30.—CHAMBERS, Judge EZEKIEL F., State Senator in Maryland, 1822-1826, United States Senator from Maryland, 1826-1834, Chief Judge of Second Judicial Circuit, and Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1834-1851, member of State Constitutional Convention, 1850, offered post of Secretary of Navy in 1852, but declined, LL.D. Yale College 1833, Delaware College 1852, died in Charlestown, Md., aged 79 years.

31.—WAINWRIGHT, Col., United States Ordnance Department, for many years connected with the Ordnance Department, became insane through the delusions of spiritualism, and committed suicide at Benicia, Cal.

FEBRUARY.

1.—JOHNSON, Hon. PHILIP, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, 1861-67, and previously member of Pennsylvania Legislature and Revenue Commissioner in Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, died in Washington, D. C., aged 49 years.

1.—MERRICK, Hon. PLINY, Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for the past 13 years, and previously for 10 or 12 years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died in Boston, aged 72 years.

2.—WILSON, FORCEYTHE, an American poet, author of the "Old Sergeant" and other poems, died at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

2.—HUNT, Ex-Gov. WASHINGTON, a prominent political leader in New-York, First Judge of Niagara County Court, 1836, member of Congress 1843-49, Whig Comptroller of the State 1849-51, Governor of New-York 1851-3, defeated the next term, joined the Democratic Party in 1856, member Chicago Convention, 1864, died in New-York City, aged 55 years.

2.—OTIS, JAMES F., a writer for the Press for thirty years, and connected at different times as editor or correspondent with the Express, the Spirit of the Times, the New-Orleans Picayune and other papers, died in Boston.

3.—HEWITT, NATHANIEL, D. D., an eminent Presbyterian clergyman and author, died in Bridgeport, Conn., aged 80 years.

6.—LEE, HENRY, a candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1832, who received the electoral vote of South Carolina, died in Boston, aged 85 years.

9.—MUNROE, Rev. SAMUEL Y., D. D., a distinguished Methodist clergyman, and one of the Secretaries of the Church Extension Committee of that church, was killed near Jersey City depot by falling under the cars.

9.—AIKEN, Hon. JOHN, a citizen of Massachusetts, a member of the Massachusetts Executive Council under Gov. BRIGGS, 1844-1851, Treasurer of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company and an officer of numerous religious and benevolent societies, died at Andover, Mass., aged 70 years.

12.—ORTON, JASON R., M. D., a physician and poet, author and editor of the Binghamton Courier, and subsequently of the Weekly Review of Brooklyn, N. Y., died in that city, aged 61 years.

17.—BACHE, ALEXANDER DALLAS, LL. D., an eminent physicist, a graduate of West Point, Professor of Mathematics in University Pennsylvania in 1827, President Gerard College from 1836 to 1843, and organized at the same time Philadelphia High School, Chief of the Coast Survey from 1843 till 1867, died at Newport, R. I., of softening of the brain, aged 60 years.

18.—GOODELL, WILLIAM, D.D., a Congregational clergyman, and for more than forty years a Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. to Turkey; the translator of the Scriptures into Armeno-Turkish, and author of several works, died in Philadelphia, aged 75 years.

18.—DOWNING, SAMUEL; said to be the last of the Revolutionary pensioners; was in the army from 1776 to 1779; died at Edinburgh, near Amsterdam, N. Y., aged 105 years.

20.—STRATTON, HENRY DWIGHT, one of the founders and managers of Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s chain of Business Colleges, died in New-York City, aged 43 years.

22.—DEVLIN, DANIEL, City Chamberlain, and a prominent merchant and politician of New-York, died in New-York City, aged 53 years.

22.—ALEXANDER, Hon. HENRY P., a prominent politician of Central New-York; M. C. from Herkimer County District in 1849-51; died at Little Falls, N. Y., aged 65 years.

23.—LILLIE, Rev. JOHN, D. D., a (O. S.) Presbyterian clergyman, author and translator, for several years engaged in the translation of portions of the Bible Union's version of the Scriptures, and subsequently pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Kingston, N. Y., died there, aged 54 years.

24.—MALI, HENRY W. T., Consul-General of Belgium for the United States, at the Port of New-York, one of the leading and most patriotic merchants of New-York, died at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 63 years.

26.—HOLMES, Hon. ISAAC E., M. C. from Charleston, S. C., 1839-1851, and subsequently for some years a resident of California, died in Charleston, aged 71 years.

25.—TIPPETT, Rev. CHARLES B., D. D., an eminent Methodist clergyman, for a number of years one of the managers of the Methodist Book Concern, and long a presiding elder in that Church, died in Hookerstown, Baltimore County, Md., aged 65 years.

27.—DE BOW, JAMES DUNWOODY BROWNSON, a Southern journalist and statistician, editor of the Southern Quarterly and of De Bow's Commercial Review, and formerly Superintendent of the Seventh United States Census, died at Elizabeth, N. J., aged 47 years.

27.—WARD, Gen. AARON, a prominent and distinguished citizen of New-York, Captain in the Regular Army in 1813, District-Attorney for Westchester County, Major-General Militia, N. Y., M. C. 1825-29, 1831-37, and 1841-43, died at Georgetown, D. C., aged 76 years.

28.—WILLIAMSON, AMOR J., a New-York politician and editor, proprietor of the Star, the N. Y. Dispatch and for a time of the Universe, Commissioner of Taxes from 1855 to his death, died in New-Orleans.

28.—CORNWELL, Commander JOHN JACOB, U. S. N., Executive officer of the Miantonomoh, died in Europe, on board his ship.

28.—KELLOGG, Surgeon S. WILSON, U. S. N., Fleet-Surgeon South-Atlantic Squadron, died suddenly at Montevideo, South America, aged 57 years.

MARCH.

5.—COCHRANE, Hon. CLARK B., an active politician of New-York, M. C. from 1857 to 1861, and subsequently a member of the State Legislature, where he was the acknowledged leader of the House, died in Albany, N. Y., aged 52 years.

6.—SOULE, Right Rev. JOSHUA, Bishop of the Methodist Church South, a preacher for 68 years and Bishop since 1824, died at Nashville, Tenn., aged 86 years.

6.—BROWNE, CHARLES F., ("Artemus Ward,") an American humorist, editor, lecturer and author, died in Southampton, Eng., of consumption, aged 32 years.

10.—RUGGLES, EDWARD, M. D., a physician and artist, of Brooklyn, N. Y., distinguished alike for his extensive attainments in his profession and for his skill in painting a class of small pictures, known from his name as "Ruggles' Gems," died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 50 years.

12.—ENGEL, Mrs. CATHERINE, a native of Germany, who lost her husband in NAPOLEON'S disastrous retreat from Moscow, and afterward emigrated to this country, where she had resided for many years, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 106 years.

13.—TURNER, Col. LEVI C., Judge-Advocate-General in the War Department for four years past, and previously an editor and correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette and New-York Tribune, died in Washington, aged 61 years.

14.—WOODRUFF, HIRAM, a famous trainer and driver of trotting-horses, died in Jamaica, L. I., of congestion of the brain, aged 50 years.

15.—MARKLE, Gen. JOSEPH, a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, Penn., a soldier of the Whisky War of 1798 and of the war of 1812, candidate of the Whig Party for Governor in 1842, died at Pittsburgh, aged 90 years.

16.—EAMES, Hon. CHARLES, an eminent lawyer, of Providence, R. I., for several years Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and Minister Resident at Venezuela, in 1854, died in Washington, D. C., aged 55 years.

16.—STRONG, WILLIAM K., Brigadier-General of Volunteers, in the Army of the West, during the earlier portion of the war, and previously a prominent merchant of New-York City, died there, aged 62 years.

17.—HOYT, JESSE, a New-York lawyer and politician, for some years a member of the New-York Legislature, Collector of the Port, 1838-1840, and subsequently concerned in some extensive mercantile enterprises, died in New-York City, aged 75 years.

20.—CLARK, Dr. BAILLY, J., a physician of Saratoga County, N. Y., the founder of the first regularly-organized temperance society in the United States, a member of the Electoral College in 1848, and repeatedly a member of the New-York Legislature, died at Glenn's Falls, N. Y., aged 90 years.

20.—HUNT, THOMAS, M. D., an eminent physician and medical professor of New-Orleans, a native of Charleston, S. C., the founder and for many years a leading professor in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, died at New-Orleans, aged 59 years.

23.—BURTIS, ARTHUR, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman and Professor of Greek in Miami University, having previously been pastor successively of several prominent Presbyterian churches in New-York, died at Oxford, Ohio, aged 60 years.

25.—CLARK, ABEL N., publisher, and for many years one of the editors, of the Connecticut Weekly and Daily Courant, at Hartford, died in that city, aged 48 years.

26.—BAILEY, Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH, a volunteer engineer officer, whose skill and genius extricated Admiral PORTER'S fleet from its perilous position on Red River, and who, after the war, was elected Sheriff of Vernon County, Mo., was brutally murdered while in the discharge of his duties by two villains by the name of PIXLEY.

29.—RIDDLE, Hon. GEORGE READE, member of Congress from Delaware, 1851-'55, and United States Senator from that State since 1863, died in Washington, D. C., of consumption, aged 50 years.

APRIL.

3.—RANDOLPH, GEORGE M., formerly rebel Secretary of War, died in Richmond, Va.

5.—EVANS, Hon. GEORGE, Member of Congress from Maine, 1829-1841, and United States Senator from same State from 1841 to 1847, also Attorney-General of Maine from 1853 to 1856, died in Portland, Me., aged 70 years.

8.—WOOD, Rev. JAMES, D. D., President of the Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Institute, at Hightstown, N. J., died there.

8.—ROANE, JOHN SELDEN, Governor of Arkansas in 1848, Colonel in the Mexican war and Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, died at Pine Bluff, Ark.

9.—BARRAS, Mrs. C. M., (Sallie St. Clair,) a popular actress, died at Buffalo, N. Y.

9.—STEARNS, Major-Gen. GEORGE L., an enterprising merchant of Boston, founder and supporter for years of the Boston Commonwealth, and subsequently of the Right Way, and an officer of colored troops in the late war, died in New-York City.

14.—ABRAHAMS, SIMSON, M. D., a wealthy physician of New-York, died in that City, aged 58 years. He left his entire property of $300,000 to charitable objects.

15.—FIELD, Rev. DAVID D., D. D., a Congregational clergyman and author, father of CYRUS W., DAVID D. and Rev. H. M. FIELD, died at Stockbridge, Mass., aged 86 years.

16.—TIMON, Right Rev. JOHN, R. C. Bishop of Buffalo since 1847, died in that city of erysipelas.

17.—GILMORE, Hon. JOSEPH A., Governor of New-Hampshire 1863-1864, and President of the State Senate in 1859, died in Concord, aged 55.

20.—MCDONALD, Dr. ALEXANDER, of South Boston, Mass., formerly Chief Inspector of the Sanitary Commission of the Army of the Potomac, died in New-York City while returning from a voyage to Havana for his health.

27.—BANKHEAD, Capt. JOHN P., U. S. N., twenty-nine years in the service, died on board of a steamer at the mouth of the Red Sea on his way home from Japan.

28.—BENEDICT, ADIN W., Clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and Secretary of Republican State Central Committee, died at Huntington, Penn.

28.—MARSHALL, Hon. SAMUEL S., member of Congress from the Eleventh Illinois District, 1854-59 and 1864-67, and for several years Circuit Judge for the Twelfth District, died at McLeansboro, Ill.

29.—RINGGOLD, Rear-Admiral CADWALADER, U. S. N., 44 years in the service, and during the late war a prominent actor in the engagements at Port Royal, died in New-York, aged 65 years.

29.—PAULDING, Commander LEONARD, U. S. N., 27 years in the service, and prominent in several important engagements during the late war, died while on duty in the Pacific Squadron in the Bay of Panama.

30.—JACKSON, ——, a colored woman, nurse to Gen. T. J. JACKSON, died in Jackson, Tenn., aged 114 years.

MAY.

1.—CHASE, Hon. GEORGE W., member of Congress from the Otsego District, N. Y., 1853-55, died at his residence in Maryland, Otsego County, N. Y.

6.—CALHOUN, HENRY, Deputy Collector of Customs in New-York for nearly 16 years, brother of Hon. W. B. CALHOUN and Rev. S. H. CALHOUN, D. D., missionary in Palestine, died in New-York.

7.—HISE, Hon. ELIJAH, member of Congress from Russellville, Ky., committed suicide, while under an attack of mental depression, at his residence.

10.—POND, CHARLES F., President of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad for 25 years, a prominent citizen of Hartford, died there, aged 58 years.

11.—WRIGHT, Hon. JOSEPH A., United States Minister to Prussia, 1857-1861 and 1865-7, Governor of Indiana 1845-57, and United States Senator 1862-3, died in Berlin, Prussia.

11.—LAVAILLE, Right Rev. P. G., Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville, died at Bardstown, Ky.

15.—PHILLIPS, JONAS B., an eminent lawyer and author of New-York, formerly District-Attorney of that City, died there.

18.—HALL, Hon. ALLEN A., United States Minister to Bolivia, and for nearly 26 years in diplomatic and other Government service, died in Bolivia.

19.—TOWNSEND, WM. B., for some years an editor of the Daily Advertiser and of the New-York Express, died at Clifton Staten Island, aged 77.

21.—GILES, Rev. WALTER P., missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. to Turkey, died at Bebeck, Constantinople.

22.—FRENCH, Commander, HENRY, U. S. N., (Retired List,) 59 years in the service, died in East Boston, Mass., aged 56 years.

29.—SMITH, Hon. ALBERT, M. C. from Maine, 1839-1842, and for several years subsequently in Government employ, died in Boston, aged 74 years.

29.—BULFINCH, THOMAS, an author of much note, died in Boston, aged 71 years.

30.—KRAUTH, Rev. CHARLES P., D. D., Senior Professor in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Penn., died there.

30.—HALL, Lieut.-Col. NORMAN J., U. S. A., a participator in the Peninsular campaign, at Fredericksburgh, Gettysburgh and elsewhere, died in New-York.

JUNE.

2.—SARGENT, LUCIUS MANLIUS, a veteran writer of remarkable ability, author of Temperance Tales and some poems of great merit, died at West Roxbury, Mass., aged 81 years.

4.—LUMPKIN, JOSEPH HENRY, Chief-Justice of Georgia since 1848, died at Athens, Ga., aged 68 years.

5.—HAWES, JOEL, D. D., an eminent Congregational clergyman and author, for fifty years pastor of the Centre Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., died in Gilead, Conn., aged 77 years.

7.—TRIMBLE, J. M., a theatrical architect, and the owner and manager of the Albany Academy of Music, died in Albany, aged 54 years.

7.—O'HARA, Col. THEODORE, formerly an officer in the U. S. A., and subsequently connected with the Lopez and Walker movements and with the rebellion, also had some reputation as a literary man, died in Bourbon County, Ala.

7.—CALHOUN, Rev. GEORGE ALBION, D. D., an eminent Congregational clergyman and polemic writer, died in North Coventry, Conn., aged 78.

9.—FITCH, J. M., editor of the Oberlin Evangelist through its whole existence, died at Oberlin, Ohio.

9.—PECK, Hon. H. E., United States Minister Resident to Hayti, formerly a Congregational clergyman and Professor in Oberlin College, died at Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

11.—KING, Hon. JAMES GORE, a partner in the banking-house of JAMES G. KING & SONS, and from 1850 to 1852 Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York, died in that City, aged 48 years.

12.—WHITE, Judge JAMES W., of the Supreme Court of New-York, a zealous Union man, and for some years editor of the Freeman's Journal, died at his country seat at Sufferng, N. Y.

16.—ABBOTT, Brevet Col. ROBERT O., Surgeon U. S. A., died in Brooklyn, N. Y.

19.—MILLS, Rev. THORNTON A., D.D., Secretary of the N. S. Presbyterian Committee of Education, and an able scholar, writer and preacher, died suddenly at Hoboken Ferry, N. J., aged 57 years.

19.—NEWTON, Hon. ISAAC, Commissioner of Agriculture since 1862, died at Washington, D. C.

19.—DODGE, Gen. HENRY, First Territorial Governor of Wisconsin, and subsequently for many years U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, died at Burlington, Iowa.

24.—RITCHIE, DAVID, M. C., from Pittsburgh District, Pennsylvania, from 1852 to 1858, and subsequently Judge of Alleghany County, died in Pittsburgh.

27.—DENISON, Hon. CHARLES, M. C. from Twelfth District Pennsylvania 1864-67, died at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

30.—PEARSON, Rear Admiral GEORGE F., U. S. N., 52 years in service, died at Portsmouth, N. H.

JULY.

1.—MEAGHER, Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS, Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana, an Irish exile, and General in the late war, was drowned at Fort Benton, Dakota Territory.

3.—POWELL, Hon. LAZARUS W., Governor of Kentucky 1851-55, and United States Senator from the State 1859-65, died in Henderson, Ky.

4.—BAKER, Hon. J. WAYLES, Judge of the Circuit Court for the Middle District of Florida for nearly twenty years, died in Tallahassee.

5.—WAYNE, Hon. JAMES M., of the Supreme Court United States since 1835, and M. C. from 1829 to 1835, died in Washington, D. C.

8.—KING, Hon. JOHN A., Governor of New-York 1857-59, Member of Congress two terms, died in Jamaica, L. I., aged 79 years.

8.—MILLS, Prof. ABRAHAM, an author of some celebrity, died in New-York.

14.—SCOTT, Rt. Rev. THOMAS FIELDING, missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Oregon and Washington Territory, died in New-York City, aged 62 years.

17.—HITCHCOCK, D. D., M. D., an eminent physician in the Cherokee nation, and at the time of his death Pension Agent of that nation, died at Fort Gibson, C. T., of cholera.

18.—BERGEN, Hon. JOHN G., one of the Police Commissioners since 1860, for many years a member of the Board of Supervisors, and in 1854 of the State Assembly, died in Brooklyn, aged 63.

20.—CHANDLER, Gen. SAMUEL, one of the veterans of the war of 1812, Major-General of Massachusetts militia, and a member of both branches of the State Legislature, died at Lexington, Mass., aged 73.

20.—MCGILL, Lieut.-Gen. GEORGE MCCULLOCH, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. from 1865, Acting Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac, and subsequently at New-York Harbor and New-Mexico, died in Colorado of cholera.

23.—SPEAR, JOHN JAMES, a newspaper writer of some ability, formerly connected with the Irish Times, Dublin, with the New-York Herald and New-York World, died in New-York City, aged 25 years.

23.—GOLDSBOROUGH, Hon. BRICE J., Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals since 1851, and for more than 20 years previous an Associate District Judge, died near Cambridge, Md., aged 64 years.

26.—MACE, Hon. DANIEL, Member of Congress from Indiana 1851-1855, and at the time of his death Postmaster at Lafayette, Ind., committed suicide by shooting.

26.—RIPLEY, Mrs. SARAH ALDEN, a woman of rare intellectual culture and attainments, died at Concord, Mass., aged 74 years.

28.—MCCLENAHAN, JOHN, a journalist employed on the Herald staff, died in Brooklyn, aged 32 years.

29.—ANTHON, CHARLES, LL. D., Professor of Languages in Columbia College, Rector of the Grammar School, and author of about 50 college text and reference books, died in New-York, aged 70 years.

31.—SEDGWICK, Miss CATHARINE MARIA, an eminent American writer, author of numerous novels, essays and tales of great merit, died in Roxbury, Mass., aged 78 years.

AUGUST.

1. SPENCER, Mrs. BELLA Z., a young American authoress, wife of Gen. GEORGE E. SPENCER, U. S. V., died at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

2. COGGESHALL, Hon. WM. T., United States Minister to Ecuador, and for many years editor successively of the Cincinnati Gazetteer, Springfield Republic and the Columbus Journal, died in Quito.

5. MAGAURAM, EDWARD, formerly an officer in the British army, and for many years a distinguished litterateur of New-York, died at St. Luke's Hospital.

5. TAYLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. GEORGE, Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Director of the District of Texas, died at Galveston.

6. PORTER, Ex-Gov. DAVID R., Governor of Pennsylvania, 1839, 1845, and previously a member of both branches of the Legislature, died at Harrisburgh, Penn.

6. MURAT, Mme. C. D., widow of Prince ACHILLE MURAT, and a lady of fine culture, died in Jefferson, Fla., aged 60.

6. COOKE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. EDWIN F., U. S. Volunteers, Secretary of Legation to Chili under Gen. KILPATRICK, died in Santiago from exhaustion, the result of 18 months' imprisonment in Richmond.

7.—ALDRIDGE, IRA, a colored actor of great merit both as a tragedian and comedian, died in Poland, where he was fulfilling an engagement.

10.—BICKLEY, Gen. GEORGE W. F., the originator of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," died in Baltimore, Md.

13.—ARMSTRONG, Judge JAMES, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at Williamsport, Penn., aged 74 years.

13.—OWENS, Brevet Lieut.-Col. WESLEY, U. S. A., an active and distinguished officer during the late war, Assistant Professor of Spanish at West Point, died at Suisun City, Cal.

15.—BUTLER, PIERCE, the husband of FANNY KEMBLE, a lawyer of some ability and a large planter in Georgia, died in Philadelphia, aged 60 years.

16.—GILMORE, Col. P. A., U. S. Volunteers, Postmaster of Chicago, and General Ticket Agent of Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, was drowned in Lake Michigan, aged 35 years.

18.—BRISTOW, WM. R., an eminent musician and composer, died in Brooklyn, aged 65 years.

10.—CAMPBELL, Ex-Gov. WM. B., M. C. from Nashville, District of Tennessee, 1837, 1843, and 1865, 1867; Judge of Circuit Court, 1848, 1851, and subsequently Governor of Tennessee, died at Lebanon.

19.—WARNER, Dr. J. MASON, an eminent surgeon of Boston, and medical professor, died in that city.

22.—BEACH, ERASMUS D., a prominent lawyer of Massachusetts, died in Springfield, Mass., aged 58 years.

22.—DAY, JEREMIAH, D. D., LL. D., a Congregational clergyman and author, twenty-nine years President of Yale College, and for nearly fifty years a member of its Faculty, died in New-Haven, Conn., aged 94 years.

25.—ABERT, Brevet Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM STRETCH, Major Seventh United States Cavalry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General District of Texas, died at Galveston of yellow fever, aged 33 years.

26.—DAVENPORT, N. T., an actor of considerable celebrity, died in Boston.

27.—JACKSON, JAMES, M. D., an eminent American physician and professor of the theory and practice of medicine, author of several important medical works, died in Boston, aged 90 years.

27.—WHITEHEAD, Hon. IRA C., Judge of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey since 1841, died at Morristown, N. J., aged 69 years.

28.—DUNN, Rev. ROBINSON P., D. D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Brown University; died at Newport, R. I.

28.—HAMLIN, Gen. CYRUS, United States Volunteers, son of Ex-Vice-President HAMLIN, died in New-Orleans of yellow fever.

29.—STEARNS, JOSIAH O., Superintendent New-Jersey Central Railroad, died at Elizabeth, N. J., aged 36 years.

30.—WAUGH, CHARLES R., Clerk of Essex County, N. J., and from 1858 to 1863 Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died in Newark.

30.—YOUNG, Commander GEORGE W., U. S. N., twenty-six years in the naval service, and at the time of his death Commander of the Lawrence, died at sea.

30.—MCQUEEN, Hon. JOHN, member of Congress for several terms from the First Congressional District of South Carolina, and a prominent citizen of that State, died at Society Hill, near Charleston, aged 63 years.

SEPTEMBER.

3.—MCDOUGALL, Hon. JAMES A., United States Senator from California, 1861-67, and previously Attorney-General of Illinois, 1842-56, and of California, 1853-55, died in Albany, aged 60.

4.—WHITING, Hon. GEORGE C., Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, and previously Commissioner of Pensions, died in Washington, D. C., aged 50 years.

5.—COMINAGER, Brevet-Gen. HENRY S., United States Volunteers, formerly Democratic candidate for the District of Toledo, Ohio, died in Galveston, Texas.

8.—HELM, Gov. JOHN M., of Kentucky, died at Elizabethtown, Ky.

8.—WATTS, ROBERT, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, and for thirty years an eminent practitioner in that City, died in Paris.

9.—TAYLOR, Rev. THOMAS HOUSE, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, New-York, for thirty-three years, died at his residence on the Hudson, aged 68 years.

10.—GREEN, Chief-Engineer ALEXANDER, U. S. N., on the Tuscarora, died suddenly at sea.

14.—FLEURY, Col. ERNEST DE, Baron DE LISLE, a wealthy Frenchman of high rank, who had spent some years in traveling over North and South America, commanded one of the Imperial regiments in the army of MAXIMILIAN; and upon the surrender was sentenced to be shot, but escaped and died in New-York, aged 69 years.

15.—GRIFFIN, Brevet Major-Gen. CHAS., U. S. A., commanding the sub-district of Texas, died of yellow fever at Galveston.

16.—COLLINS, JOSEPH B., a prominent citizen of New-York, connected with the life insurance interest more than a quarter of a century, and also with most of the philanthropic societies of the City, died in New-York, aged 74 years.

21.—COLBY, STODDARD B., late Registrar of the United States Treasury at Washington, died at Haverhill, N. H., aged 50 years.

22.—CLARKE, CORSON W., a comic actor of considerable ability, attached to several New-York theatres, died in that City, aged 53 years.

22.—HOLTON, RUSHMORE G., late editor of the Day Book, and author of several works on Slavery, died at Dobbs' Ferry, New-York, aged 40 years.

24.—JAMES, Col. JOHN H., late Quartermaster, U. S. A., and afterward Quartermaster-General of Tennessee, died at the Lookout Mountain House, near Chattanooga, Tenn.

24.—BARTLETT, WILLIAM H., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, died at Concord, aged 40 years.

25.—ARNOD, Miss MARY, a native of Charleston, S. C., died in Brooklyn, L. I., aged 110 years.

27.—KING, CHARLES, LL. D., formerly President of Columbia College, and for many years connected with the New-York American and the Courier & Enquirer newspapers, died at Frascati, near Rome, Italy, aged 78 years.

27.—PRICE, STERLING, a Rebel General, Member of Congress from Third District, Missouri, in 1845-7, Brig.-Gen. U. S. V. in the Mexican war, Governor of Missouri in 1853-7, died in St. Louis.

30.—KREBS, Rev. JOHN M., D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman and author, Pastor of the Old Rutgers-street Church, New-York City, died there, aged 63 years.

30.—DAWSON, JOSEPH M., a noted comedian, died at Louisville, Ky.

OCTOBER.

3.—NOELL, Hon. THOMAS E., Member of Congress from Third District of Missouri, and Captain of the Nineteenth Regiment U. S. A. Infantry, died in St. Louis, aged 28.

3.—HOWE, ELIAS, Jr., inventor of the sewing-machine, died in Brooklyn, aged 48 years.

3.—BROOKE, Mrs. AVONIA JONES, a popular actress, died in New-York, aged 29 years.

5.—RIDGE, JOHN R., a California politician, poet and journalist, son of JOHN RIDGE, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, died at Grass Valley, Cal.

6.—LORILLARD, PETER, a well-known tobacconist of New-York for fifty years, died at Saratoga, N. Y., aged 72 years.

8.—LORING, CHARLES GREELEY, an eminent lawyer and orator of Massachusetts, and State Senator, died near Boston, aged 74 years.

8.—HERRING, JAMES, a portrait painter of great merit, Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons in the United States, died in Paris, aged 74 years.

11.—SEYMOUR, Hon. DAVID L., M. C. from New-York, 1843-45 and 1851-53, Master in Chancery, died in Lanesborough, Mass., aged 65 years.

13.—IVES, LEVI SILLIMAN, D. D., LL. D., a prominent Roman Catholic lecturer and professor. From 1831 to 1852, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, died at Mathattanville, N. Y., aged 71 years.

19.—HOYT, EBEN, Chief Engineer United States Navy, was killed by the explosion of the Albemarle, at Annapolis, Md.

21.—KENDALL, GEORGE WILKINS, editor of the New-Orleans Picayune, an author of wide celebrity, died in Texas, aged 60 years.

23.—POND, Hon. JOSEPH A. President of the Massachusetts Senate, died in Boston.

30.—ANDREW, JOHN ALBION, Governor of Massachusetts 1861-64, one of the ablest and most patriotic statesmen of the present time, died in Boston, aged 50 years.

NOVEMBER.

4.—JEWELL, WILSON, M. D., an eminent physician, author and philanthropist, of Philadelphia, died in that city, aged 67 years.

5.—BRADFORD, ALEXANDER WARFIELD, LL. D., an eminent jurist of New-York, long Surrogate of the County of New-York, author of ten volumes of legal reports and a work on American Antiquities, died in New-York, aged 52 years.

6.—HOOKER, WORTHINGTON, M. D., Professor Theory and Practice of Medicine Yale Medical School, and author of various scientific works, died in New-Haven, Conn., aged 61 years.

6.—SWACKHAMER, Hon. CONRAD, a prominent German Democratic politician, Navy Agent 1852-56, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and of the State Legislature, died in New-York City, aged 53 years.

6.—BRIEN, Hon. JOHN S., a distinguished jurist of Tennessee, died near Nashville, Tenn.

11.—PACKARD, FREDERICK A., one of the Secretaries of the American S. S. Union and editor of its publications for many years, a native of Massachusetts, and a lawyer by profession, died in Philadelphia.

13.—BULLOCK, Hon. NATHANIEL, the last Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island under the charter, the oldest graduate of Brown University, and the oldest member of the Rhode Island bar, died at Providence, aged 89 years.

15.—SARTWELL, Dr. HENRY P., an eminent physicist, died at Penn Yann, N. Y.

17.—HILLS, Col. ALFRED CLARK, a member of Gen. BANKS' Staff during the war, and both previously and subsequently connected with the daily press, being employed as editor on the New-York Evening Post, New-Orleans Delta and Chicago Tribune, died in Chicago, aged 36 years.

18.—GOULD, Gen. JACOB, a prominent citizen of Western New-York, Mayor of Rochester, died in that city of apoplexy.

19.—HALLECK FITZGREENE, American poet and author, more widely known by the excellence, than the number of his poems, died in Guilford, Conn., aged 77 years.

23.—LYLE, DAVID M., Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, died, probably of apoplexy, in that city.

25.—CROSS, Hon. JOHN A., State Senator, for two terms member of New-York Assembly, President of the Broadway (Brooklyn) Railroad and of the Dime Savings Bank, died in Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

25.—BRONSON, SILAS, a wealthy and benevolent citizen of Waterbury, Conn., who, beside other charitable bequests, left $200,000 to found a public library in Waterbury, died in New-York City.

26.—TORREY, JOSEPH, D. D., LL.D., a Congregational clergyman, for four years President of the University of Vermont, and for 40 years a professor in that University, died in Burlington, Vt., aged 71 years.

27.—ENGLES, WILLIAM M., D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman, editor of the publications of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and for 30 years of the Presbyterian, died in Philadelphia, aged 70 years.

28.—WALWORTH, REUBEN HYDE, LL.D., an eminent jurist of New-York, M. C. 1821-1823, Circuit Judge, 1823-1828, Chancellor of the State of New-York, 1828-1848, and since that time constantly employed in important cases of reference, author of valuable Law Reports, President or Vice-President of most of the great benevolent organizations, died at Saratoga Springs, aged 79 years.

28.—SLOAT, Rear-Admiral JOHN DRAKE, U. S. N., a naval officer, sixty-seven years in the service, died at New-Brighton, Staten Island, aged 87 years.

DECEMBER.

1.—ALEXANDER, ROBERT E., a wealthy landed proprietor and one of the most eminent horse and cattle breeders in the United States, died at his residence, Woodburn, Ky., aged 55 years.

2.—DENNISTON, Hon. ROBERT, late State Comptroller of New-York, died at Blooming Grove, New-York, aged 67 years.

7.—PALMER, JAS. S., Rear-Admiral United States Navy, 42 years in the navy, died at St. Thomas, West Indies, of yellow fever.

8.—METCALFE, Prof. SILAS, an eminent teacher and principal successively at Kinderhook Academy, N. Y.; Parsippany Academy, New-Jersey, and the Young Ladies' Institute, Brooklyn, E. D., died in Deposite, Delaware County, N. Y.

15.—MARTIN, Hon. GEORGE, Chief-Juice of Ohio, died in Cleveland, Ohio.

15.—DEWEY, CHESTER, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry in Rochester University, an eminent botanist and physician, died at Rochester, aged 84 years.

19.—SCHNEIDER, WM. B., for 25 years Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia, aged 55 years.

21.—KEMPSTON, JOHN, Clerk of the Superior Court and law reporter of the New-York Herald, was accidentally killed at Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn, aged 50 years.

FOREIGN NECROLOGY FOR 1867.

JANUARY.

5. SMITH, ALEXANDER, a distinguished Scottish poet and novelist, author of "A Life Drama," "Sonnets on the War," "Edwin of Deira," "City Poems," "Dreamthorp," "A Summer in Skye," "Alfred Hagart's Household," and "Miss Oona McQuarrie." For the last thirteen years he had been Secretary of Edinburgh University. Died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, aged 36 years.

7.—LAROCHEJACQUELIN, HENRI DU VERGIER, Marquis de, a Senator of France, long a leader of the Legitimist Party, with whom he finally broke on receiving his appointment as Senator in 1852, died at the village of Pecq, (Seine-et-Oise,) France, aged 62 years.

11.—DONALDSON, Sir STUART ALEXANDER, Knight, F. R. G. S., an English gentleman of great ability and intelligence, for some years Consul-General for Sardinia, in New South Wales, and successively a member and Vice-President of the Executive Council, First Minister, Colonial Secretary, Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Railways in that colony, died at Carleton Hall, Cumberland, Eng., aged 54 years.

11.—BAXTER, GEORGE, the inventor and patentee of oil-color picture printing, died at the Retreat, Sydenham, Eng., aged 61 years.

14.—COUSIN, VICTOR, a distinguished French philosopher, author and savan, the founder of the Eclectic School of Philosophy in France, and one of the most eminent members of the French Academy, died in Paris, aged 75 years.

14.—INGRES, JEAN DOMINIQUE AUGUST, a French painter, the last and best representative of the classical school, Commander and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, Senator of France and member of the Imperial Council of Instruction, died in Paris, aged 86 years.

16.—CECIL, BROWNLOW, second Marquis and Earl of Exeter, and Baron of Burghley, K. G. P. C. and Hereditary Grand Almoner of England, an English nobleman, who was successively Groom of the Stole, Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, a superior scholar, but passionately addicted to the sports of the turf, died at Burghley House, near Stamford, Eng., aged 71 years.

20.—D'ALTON, JOHN, an eminent Irish historian and genealogist, author of numerous works and memoirs on the history, biography, genealogy and antiquities of Ireland, died in Dublin, aged 74 years.

20.—CHAPMAN, Capt. JOHN JAMES, R. A., F. R. G. S., an officer of the British army in the East, an extensive traveler and profound geographer, well versed also in literature and science, died in Bedford, England, aged 77 years.

22.—HARRIS, Sir WILLIAM SNOW, F. R. S., an eminent English physicist, the inventor of a greatly-improved lightning-conductor, now in general use in the navy and English Government buildings, and of an improved mariner's compass; author of numerous treatises on electricity, magnetism and kindred subjects, died in Plymouth, England, aged 76 years.

24.—MACDONNELL, Rev. RICHARD, D. D., LL. D.; Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and former Professor of Oratory, Tutor Fellow and Bursar of the College, died at Trinity College, Dublin, aged 79 years.

26.—JERSEY, SARAH SOPHIA, Dowager Countess of, for half a century one of the leaders of London fashion and society, a strong Tory politician, and making her home the rendezvous for the Tory leaders, and on terms of intimacy with the leading statesmen and most of the crowned heads of Europe, died in Berkely-square, London, aged 81 years.

30.—CAMPERDOWN, Rt. Hon. ADAM DUNCAN HALDANE, second Earl of, an English nobleman, a member of Parliament as Lord DUNCAN, and one of the Lords of the Treasury from 1855 to 1858, died at Western House, Warwickshire, aged 54 years.

FEBRUARY.

1.—KOHLRAUSCH, JOHANN, a German historian, author of the History of Germany, an officer of the Hanoverian Government, died in Hanover, aged 87 years.

3.—MAXIMILIAN, ALEXANDER PHILIP, Prince, of Neuwied, a celebrated German traveler and author, died at Nieuwied, aged 85 years.

5. ROBINSON, HENRY CHUBB, an English literary man and conversationalist, the intimate friend and associate of GOETHE, COLERIDGE and CHARLES LAMB, a member of the Council of University College, a special correspondent of the London Times during the Peninsular war, and the author of some able pamphlets, died in London, aged 92 years.

7.—DARGAF, WILLIAM, an Irish railway contractor, a pupil of TELFORD, and the builder of most of the great Irish railways, and the principal promoter and capitalist at the Irish Exhibition in 1853, died in Dublin, aged 68 years.

10.—AUSTRIA, H. H. S. H. STEPHEN FRANCIS VICTOR, Archduke of, and Palatine of Hungary, a Lieutenant-Field-Marshal in the Austrian army, died at Mentone, aged 49 years.

14.—MAGENIS, Sir ARTHUR CHARLES, G. C. B., a British diplomatist, in diplomatic service from 1825 to 1866, Minister successively to the Swiss Confederation, to the Courts of Wurtemburg, Stockholm and Lisbon, died in London, aged 66 years.

15.—RENOUARD, Rev. GEORGE CECIL, B. D., F. R. G. S., F. R. A. S., &c., an English clergyman of Huguenot extraction, a profound linguist, Orientalist, botanist, geographer and archæologist, for ten years Honorary Foreign Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, and a large contributor to the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, died at Swarscombe Rectory, near Dartford, England, aged 86 years.

23.—SMART, Sir GEORGE THOMAS, an English organist, musical composer and director of music, the master of SONTAG and JENNY LIND in oratorio music, one of the founders of the Philharmonic Society in 1813, organist and composer to the Chapel Royal, and from 1734 to 1850 a participator or director in the Royal musical festivals, died in London, aged 91 years.

27.—PHILLIP, JOHN, a British painter of Spanish landscape, life and costume, a Scot by birth, and an artist of considerable cleverness and facility, died suddenly of paralysis, in London, aged 50 years.

28.—BRASCASSET, JACQUES RAYMOND, a distinguished French painter of animals, whose paintings are rare and highly prized, died in Paris, aged 63 years.

28.—ALDER, JOSHUA, an eminent English zoologist, author of several works on the molusca and zoophytes of the British Islands and elsewhere, on which subjects he was the standard authority, died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

28.—MUNCK or MUNK, SOLOMON, a profound Semitic scholar, Professor of the Semitic languages in the College of France, the translator of "Marmonides," a German by birth and a Jew by lineage, blind for many years, died in Paris.

MARCH.

5.—GOODSIR, JOHN, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh since 1846, and author of a volume of researches in human and comparative anatomy, reputed the ablest anatomist and the most elequent lecturer on anatomy of the age, died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, aged 52 years.

7.—CORNELIUS, PETER VON, a German historical painter of great ability, one of the three founders of the Dusseldorf School of Painting, died at Berlin, aged 80 years.

9.—GROSSMITH, JOHN, an English chemist, linguist and political economist, author of several works on finance and political science, died in London, aged 53 years.

19.—HEREFORD, Very Rev. RICHARD DAWES, D. D., Dean of, a profound scholar, a zealous educator and founder of schools, and an active and earnest clergyman, died at the deanery, Hereford, aged 71 years.

11.—SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG-AUGUSTENBURG, H. S. H. the Duchess LOUISA SOPHIA, mother of the reigning Duke and H. R. H. Prince CHRISTIAN, husband of the Princess HELENA, of England, died at Primkenau, Lower Silesia, aged 68 years.

11.—BAVARIA, H. R. H. the Princess SOPHIA MARIE FREDERIQUE AUGUSTE LEOPOLDINE ALEXANDRINE ERNESTINE ALBERTINE ELIZABETH, Duchess of, youngest daughter of the King of Saxony, died at Munich, of diphtheria, aged 22 years.

12.—POOLE, EDWARD STANLEY, an English linguist and Orientalist of high reputation, the author of many valuable articles in Smith's Dictionary of the Bible and the Encyclopædia Britannica, died at Upper Footing, England, aged 36 years.

13.—GLUCKSBURG, H. S. H. the Princess LOUISE of, daughter of the Landgrave CHARLES of Hesse, and mother of the present King of Denmark, died at Ballenstedt, near Copenhagen, Denmark, aged 68 years.

27.—MELLEN, ALFRED, a popular and skillful conductor of orchestra, holding the baton at the English Opera, under the Pyne and Harrison troupe, and subsequently at Covent Garden, and had recently accepted the conductorship of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, when his death took place at the Vale, Chelsea, at the age of 46 years.

27.—SELBY, PRIDEAUX JOHN, an eminent English naturalist and author of works on ornithology and on British fruit-trees, illustrated by his own pencil, died in Northumberland, aged 78 years.

28.—CAMPBELL, Rev. JOHN, D. D., a Scottish preacher, editor and author, long settled in London. He was for many years editor of the British Standard, and was the author of numerous books and pamphlets, many of them controversial. He died in London, aged 72 years.

APRIL.

6.—ROCHESTER, Right Rev. JOSEPH COTTON WEGRAM, D. D., Lord Bishop, and an active and zealous evangelical prelate of the Anglican Church, and a warm friend of education, died in London, aged 68 years.

12.—BELL, ROBERT, an English author, and editor of the Atlas, Monthly Chronicle, and the Home News, died in London, aged 67 years.

18.—SMIRKE, Sir ROBERT, Knt. R. A., an eminent architect, the designer of many of the public buildings of London, died at Cheltenham, aged 86 years.

27.—LLANOVER, BENJAMIN HALL, Lord, an English peer of liberal tendencies, a member of the Cabinet 1855-1858, and subsequently a member of the Privy Council, died in London of cancer of the cheek, aged 65 years.

—.—VILLEMAIN, ABEL FRANCOIS, an eminent French publicist, statesman and author, died in Paris, aged 77 years.

MAY.

1.—LAMBALLE, ANTOINE JOSEPH JOUBERT, DE, an eminent French surgeon, and author of numerous surgical treatises, died at Passy of insanity, aged 68 years.

1.—POERIO, CARLO, an Italian statesman and revolutionist, once one of the ministers of FERDINAND II. of Naples, (Bomba), and afterward long and cruelly imprisoned for his liberal principles, a member of the Italian Parliament since 1860, died at Turin, aged 64 years.

18.—STANFIELD, CLARKSON, R. A., a distinguished English landscape painter of the Realist School, a member of the Royal Academy since 1835, died at Hempstead, Eng., aged 74 years.

22.—BAILY, EDWARD HODGES, R. A., an English sculptor of the highest reputation, a pupil of FLAXMAN, for 47 years a member of the Royal Academy, died in London, aged 78 years.

23.—ALISON, Sir ARCHIBALD, an English historian and general author, whose History of Europe, 1789-1852, has had a great reputation, died, aged 75 years.

25.—CASTILLA, DON RAMON, formerly President of Peru, and at the time of his death engaged in a revolution intended to overthrow Señor PRADO, the present Chief Magistrate of that Republic, died of accidental injuries in the Province of Tarapasa, Peru, aged 68 years.

26.—PHILLIPS, Sir THOMAS, K., Q. C., an eminent English barrister, railway counselor, author, philanthropist and promoter of education, died in London, aged 65 years.

28.—BROUGH, WILLIAM FRANCIS, an operatic singer and manager, well known both in Europe and America, died in Liverpool, England, aged 70 years.

30.—BRODIE, ALEXANDER, a Scottish sculptor of remarkable merit, died at Aberdeen, aged 36 years.

31.—PELOUZE, THEOPHILE JULES, a French chemist, master of the Paris Mint, and author of several chemical works, died at Bellevue, near Meudon, France, aged 60 years.

—.—CHAMPOLLION, JEAN JACQUES, (usually called Champollion Fegeac, to distinguish him from his brother, CHAMPOLLION-de-Jeune,) an eminent French author, historian and publicist, died at Fontainebleau, aged 89 years.

—.—KALERGIS, Gen. DEMETRIUS, a Greek statesman and patriot, an actor both in the War of Independence and the Revolution of 1843, and Envoy from Greece to the United States at the time of his death, died in Paris, aged 63 years.

—.—PERSIANI, FANNY TACCHIARDI, a celebrated opera singer, died at Passy, France, aged 49 years.

JUNE.

6.—MATILDA, Archduchess of Austria, second daughter of the Archduke ALBRECHT, second cousin of FRANZ JOSEPH II., and the betrothed of Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, died from the effects of accidental burning, aged 18½ years.

8.—GIBSON, WILLIAM, D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Presbyterian College of Belfast, Ireland, died of apoplexy, near Dublin, aged 55 years.

9.—ANSTER, JOHN, LL. D., Professor of Civil Law in Trinity College, Dublin, and the ablest British translator of Goethe's Faust, and other German poems, died in Dublin, aged 74 years.

13.—GIFFORD, HELEN SELINA SHERIDAN, Countess of, late Dowager Lady DUFFERIN, a sister of the Hon. Mrs. NORTON, a writer of great humor and ability, died at Dufferin Lodge, Highgate, aged 60 years.

15.—MACCULLOCH, HORATIO, R. S. A., a Scottish landscape painter of great celebrity, died in Edinburgh, aged 61 years.

19.—MAXIMILIAN, FERDINAND, I., Emperor of Mexico, and brother of FRANZ JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria, executed as a traitor and usurper by the Mexican Liberals, into whose hands he had fallen, at Queretaro, at the age of 35 years.

19.—MIRAMON, MIGUEL, a Mexican General, and former President of Mexico, in the service of MAXIMILIAN, executed at the same time and place with him, at the age of 37 years.

21.—KILDUFF, Rt. Rev. JOHN, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh and Clanmacnois since 1853, died at Longford, Ireland.

24.—TROUSSEAU, Dr. ——, an eminent French physician and author, well known in Europe and America, died in Paris.

26.—MAXIMILIAN, hereditary Prince of Tour and Taxis, died at Carlsbad, Regensburg, aged 36 years.

27.—HAMILTON, WILLIAM JOHN, F. G. S., an English geologist, traveler and author, M. P. for Newport, Isle of Wight, 1841-1847, twice President of the Geological Society, and author of several books of travel and geological works and essays, died in London, aged 63 years.

28.—GUNTHER, Count FREDERICK, Prince of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, died at Rudolstadt, aged 74 years.

28.—REINAUD, M. ——, the best Arabic scholar in France, Keeper of Oriental MSS. in the Imperial Library for thirty-five years, and Professor of Arabic in the School of Living Oriental Languages in the Imperial Library since 1838, died of apoplexy in Paris, aged 72 years.

28.—CIVIALE, JEAN, a French surgeon and surgical writer, died in Paris, aged 71 years.

JULY.

5.—LAWRENCE, Sir WILLIAM, Baronet, F. R. S., M. R. C. S. L., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and President of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1846 and 1855, Senior Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen, and a member of the Council of Medical Education and Registration, died in London, aged 84 years.

6.—PONSARD, FRANCIS, a French dramatic poet, translator and author, died in Paris, aged 53 years.

8.—BARBAROUX, CHARLES OZE, a French jurist and author, editor of the Encyclopédie Moderne, Postmaster-General under LOUIS PHILIPPE in the French Oriental Colonies, Councillor of State in 1852, and Senator of France since 1858, died at Vaux, France, aged 73 years.

8.—FOURNEYRON, BENOIT, a French hydraulic engineer and author, inventor of the turbine wheel which bears his name, died in Paris, aged 64 years.

9.—SCHOFIELD, WILLIAM, M. P. for Birmingham, 1847-67, and previously Mayor of that city, died in London, aged 58 years.

9.—TURNER, Sir GEORGE JAMES, D. C. L., F. R. S., an eminent English jurist and legal writer, Queen's Counsel in 1840, Member of Parliament 1847-51; Vice-Chancellor, 1851-53, and Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, 1853-67, died in London, aged 69 years.

10.—RICHARDSON, Dr. THOMAS, F. R. S., C. and E., chemist and chemical technologist, and author of works on manufacturing chemistry, Reader of Chemistry in Union of Durham, died at Wigan, aged 50 years.

10.—SALDES, Right Rev. DANIEL O'CONNER, R. C. Bishop of; died in Dublin, Ireland, aged 81 years.

12.—DERRY, Right Rev. WM. HIGGINS, D. D., Lord Bishop of; died in Londonderry, aged 73 years.

19.—ABDY, Mrs. MARIA, an English poetess and author, the niece of JAMES and HORACE SMITH, a contributor to the Book of Beauty, &c., died at Margate.

24.—BRANDIS, CHRISTIAN AUGUSTE, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Bonn since 1821, and author of numerous philosophical works, died at Bonn, Prussia, aged 77 years.

26.—OTHO, FRIEDRICH LUDWIG, Ex King of Greece, having reigned there from 1835 to 1861, died at Munich, Bavaria, aged 53 years.

AUGUST.

3.—BOECKH, AUGUST, a German philologist and archæologist, author of numerous philological and classical works, Professor of Greek in the University of Berlin since 1807, died in Berlin, aged 82 years.

8.—AMELIA, MARIA SOPHIA, Ex-Queen of Naples, wife of FRANCIS II., and sister of the Empress of Austria, died of cholera at Rome, aged 26 years.

8.—MARIA THERESA, Dowager Queen of Naples, step-mother of FRANCIS II., an Austrian Archduchess, sister of the Archduke ALBRECHT, died of cholera at Rome, aged 50 years.

8.—AUSTIN, Mrs. SARAH, the last survivor of the Taylors, of Norwich, and a woman of great scientific and literary ability, both as a translator and author, died at Weybridge, England, aged 74 years.

8.—VIDAURRI, SANTIAGO, a Mexican General, who abandoned JUAREZ for MAXIMILIAN, and being captured by the Liberals, was tried and executed at the City of Mexico as a traitor. His age was 64 years.

11.—ALTIERI, Cardinal LOUIS, Bishop of Albano, First Chamberlain of the Pope, President of the Council of Finances, and Grand Chancellor of the University of Rome, died at Albano, aged 62 years.

14.—CRESWELL, Capt. SAMUEL GURNEY, R. N., the first arctic explorer who traversed the Northwest Passage, died at Bank House, King's Lynn, aged 39 years.

21.—NORTHUMBERLAND, GEORGE PERCY, Fifth Duke of, Lord of the Treasury in 1804, Commissioner of Indian affairs in 1807, Privy Counciller since 1846, Earl of Beverly since 1830, and Duke of Northumberland since 1865, died at Alnwick Castle, aged 89 years.

25.—VELPEAU, ALFRED ARMAND LOUIS MARIE, the most distinguished of French surgeons, Professor in the Academy of Medicine in Paris, and author of numerous medical and surgical works, died in Paris, aged 72 years.

25.—FARADAY, MICHAEL, D. C. L., an English physicist, Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution for 34 years, and author of numerous valuable chemical papers and treatises, died in London, aged 76 years.

25.—ARILLAGA, BASILIO MANUEL, D.D., Superior of the Jesuits in Mexico, and Rector of the College of San Ildefenso, died in prison in Mexico, of privation, aged 80 years.

SEPTEMBER.

5.—HESSE, WILLIAM, Landgrave of, father-in-law of the present King of Denmark, and grandfather of the Princess of Wales and the King of Greece, died at Copenhagen, aged 79 years.

7.—WALKER, WILLIAM, a distinguished historical engraver, famous for his groups of historical portraits, died in London.

9.—VERON, Dr. LOUIS DESERE, a French physician, operatic manager, author and editor, whose works have exerted considerable influence in France, died in Paris, aged 69 years.

14.—RYALL, THOMAS HENRY, an eminent historical engraver, whose works are well known on both sides of the Atlantic, died at Cookham, England, aged 56 years.

17.—BLACKBURNE, Rt. Hon. FRANCIS, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, died at Rathfarnham Castle, Dublin.

19.—BRUCE, Sir FREDERICK WILLIAM ADOLPHUS, British Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and formerly Minister to China, died in Boston, Mass., aged 43 years.

21.—TOMLINS, FREDERICK GUEST, an English dramatist and dramatic critic, long connected with leading London papers, and Secretary of the Shakespeare Society, died in London, aged 57 years.

24.—MANZANO, IROQUIN DEL MANZANO, Governor and Captain-General of Cuba, and Marshal of Spain, died at Havana, Cuba, aged 62 years.

28.—TURNER, JAMES ASPINWALL, M. P. from Manchester, Chairman of the Manchester Commercial Association, and a prominent supporter of Lord PALMERSTON'S measures in 1857-1865, died in London, aged 71 years.

—.—HODGES, EDWARD, Mus. Doc., an English composer and organist of great ability, for many years organist of Trinity Church, New-York, but returned to England some years since, died in Bristol, England.

—.—TCHFEK, PASHA, one of the ablest and most honest ministers of the Sultan of Turkey, who had filled numerous stations in the Sultan's Council, died in Constantinople.

—.—SOULOUQUE, FAUSTIN I., Emperor of Hayti, 1846-1859, originally a slave, but by remarkable vicissitudes promoted to the rank of President, and by a coup d'etat proclaimed Emperor, but deposed by GEFFRARD in 1859, died at Petit Goyave, Hayti, aged 78 years.

—.—WITTEMAIRE, KARL JOSEPH ANTON, a German jurist, statesman and author, President of the Baden Chamber of Dignities in 1830, and of the Voz Parliament in 1848, died in Heidelberg, aged 80 years.

OCTOBER.

3.—WADDINGTON, Right Hon. HORATIO, an English scholar, jurist and official, 18 years Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and a member of the Privy Council, died in London, aged 68 years.

6.—FOULD ACHILLE, a French statesman and financier, repeatedly Minister of Finance to NAPOLEON III., and from 1851 to 1855 Minister of State, died in Paris, aged 67 years.

7.—KINGSDOUN, Right Hon. THOMAS PEMBERTON LEIGH, Lord, an eminent English jurist and statesman, Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and since 1843 Chairman of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, died at Torry Hill, Sittingbourne, Kent, aged 74 years.

12.—DUBNER, F., one of the most distinguished Hellevistic scholars and editors in Europe, died in Paris, aged 59 years.

19.—LICHFIELD, Right Rev. J., Lonsdale, Lord Bishop of, a distinguished English prelate, died at Eccleshall Castle, Staffordshire, aged 79 years.

24.—SOUTH, Sir JAMES, K. C. B., an English astronomer and physicist, one of the founders, and a President of the Royal Astronomical Society, died in London, aged 80 years.

31.—ROSSE, WILLIAM PARSONS, Earl of, L.L. D., F. R. S., a celebrated astronomer, President of the Royal Society in 1849 and 1854, Chancellor of Dublin University since 1862, and owner of the largest telescope in Europe except HERSCHEL'S, died at Rosse Castle, Ireland, aged 67 years.

—.—CHABROUBLE, Dr., a distinguished French physician and writer, devoted to the specialty of diseases of the lungs, died in Paris.

NOVEMBER.

1.—STRACHAN, Hon. and Right Rev. JOHN, Anglican Bishop of Toronto, Canada, died in that city, aged 89 years.

5.—O'DONNELL, LEOPOLD, Marshal of Spain, Ex-Minister, and at one time Governor-General of Cuba, died in Madrid, aged 58 years.

5.—GRENUCHETTE, Mlle., a famous danseuse of the time of MARIA ANTOINETTE, the mistress of the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE, whom she accompanied to the United States, but returned to France and married twice, died at Toulon, aged 111 years.

5.—O'GORMAN, RICHARD, Sr., a prominent and wealthy Irish patriot, active in the struggle for religious freedom in Ireland, 1825, 1829, died near Dublin, aged 86 years.

5.—SIMONIDES, CONSTANTINE, a Greek antiquarian, well known for his forgeries of ancient manuscripts, which deceived many eminent scholars, died at Alexandria, Egypt, of leprosy.

5.—BURNET, JACQUES CHARLES, the greatest of Bibliographers, the compiler of the Manuel du Libraire, the fifth edition of which appeared in 1864, died in Paris, aged 87 years.

DECEMBER.

11.—PACINI, GIOVANNI, one of the oldest and most popular of Italian composers, author of "Saffo," "Niobe," &c., died at Florence, Italy, aged 71 years.

11.—HAMILTON, JAMES, D. D., an eloquent Scottish preacher and author, died in London, aged 53 years.

The Defalcation by the Treasurer of Allen County, Ind.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Herald of the 21st inst. says:

"Some time since ALEXANDER WILEY, the Treasurer of Allen County, defaulted to the amount of $30,000 or $40,000. The defalcation seems to have been caused by the careless manner in which his books had been kept, for an examination showed that he had paid the State Treasurer more money for the benefit of the School fund than he should have done. The overplus, amounting to $5,478 31, was yesterday paid to Allen County by the State Treasurer, and will be placed to the credit of the defalcation. If the books were thoroughly overhauled it is probable that other mistakes of the same kind may be found. WILEY died about a month ago."

INCOMBUSTIBLE WOOD.—According to M. SCHATTENMAN'S experiments, there is an easy and cheap way of rendering wood incombustible; it consists in coating it with chloride of lime. It is true this will only protect the surface, but it will prevent the flames from spreading. Chloride of lime, or more properly chloride of calcium, is obtained on a large scale by decomposing bones with hydro-chloric acid, which dissolves the calcareous parts without attacking the gelatine they contain. This neutral and liquid chloride marks 14° by Baume's areometer, and contains 15 per cent. of anhydrous chloride. To this liquid an equal weight of slaked lime should be added, and it may then be applied to the woodwork to be preserved. The operation should be repeated twice with a common white-washing brush. The cost is at the rate of about 5f. per 100 square metres, the liquid costing 1f., and the rest being the man's wages. Where chloride of lime cannot be had, it may be made by treating chalk with hydro-chloric acid. To test the incombustibility of wood prepared in this way, take a few bricks and inclose a square with them; fill up the space with a kilogramme of straw, place three wooden laths across, coated as above, then put another row of bricks upon the first, and place three uncoated laths across. Having well secured them, set fire to the straw, when the upper or uncoated laths will catch fire and be completely consumed in five or six minutes, while the lower ones, protected by their coating, will only glimmer and be carbonized where the flames touch them; but will everywhere else be safe from combustion. Fir should be selected for the experiment.—Galignani.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUITS.
Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
No calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Calendar called by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
203—Illert vs. Yauman.	216—Drew vs. Nelson.
—Michel vs. Arnold.	217 Clements vs. Nelson.
157—Hammett vs. Davis.	218—Osgood vs. Nelson.
207—Ryer vs. Dick.	220—Fischer vs. Morgenrath.
209—Wilbur vs. Gray.	222—Gunst vs. Marks.
210—Koch vs. Dean.	223—Stilwell vs. Mount.
211—Drew vs. Nelson.	225—Root vs. Am. P. Neck Tie Co.
212—Clements vs. Nelson.	226—Speesman vs. Burns.
213—Davis vs. Nelson.	
214—Wright vs. Nelson.	
215—Beck vs. Nelson.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY—MARITIME TORT—IS A BRIDGE REAL ESTATE, AND IF SO LIABLE TO PROCEEDINGS IN REM FOR SUCH A TORT?

The Galena, Dubuque and Minnesota Packet Company vs. The Rock Island Railroad Bridge.—This cause comes from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The libel was filed against so much of the Rock Island Railroad Bridge over the Mississippi River as lies within the Northern District of Illinois, for damage "done by that part of the bridge" to two steamboats, the property of the appellant, while engaged in navigating that river. It is alleged that the bridge obstructs the free navigation of the river, and that by public law and private right the channel of the river should be kept clear, and that both rights have been invaded by the erection of the bridge. The damages are laid at $75,000. The vessels were thrown upon the turn-table-pier of the bridge.

The prayer is for process in rem against "the bridge, its tackle, apparel, furniture, piers, stones, railroad tracks, flooring, appurtenances and hereditaments," and that they may be condemned and sold to pay the damage. In accordance with this prayer, a writ was issued and due service made, and subsequently the Missouri Railroad Company, the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, and Azariah C. Flagg, intervened as claimants, and objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, submitting that it was without authority to proceed against the bridge in the manner sought, taking the ground that an action in rem could not be maintained unless a maritime lien existed in favor of the libelant upon the property libeled, and that no such lien can exist upon the bridge either in consequence of a tort or by reason of a contract, because it is real property. The ground was also taken that the locality of the tort did not give jurisdiction.

The District Court sustained the objection and dismissed the libel, and the Circuit Court affirmed that judgment. The cause thence comes here, the appellant claiming that the locality of the tort brings the cause within the admiralty jurisdiction. In our courts whenever the subject of admiralty jurisdiction becomes a question, the determination of the place where the tort was committed resolves the question; and in support of this position the language of Mr. Justice Nelson in the case of the Plymouth (3 Wall, 36) is quoted: "Every species of tort, however occurring, and whether on board a vessel or not, if upon the high seas, or navigable waters, is of admiralty cognizance." This was a tort commenced and consummated on navigable water, and committed against vessels protected by the admiralty law.

As to the manner of procedure against the bridge, it is contended that wherever a marine tort has been committed through the instrumentality of an offending thing, such thing is liable in rem for the injury. Not an exception to this rule can be found. The bridge is a nuisance, and if it is to be deemed, in a technical sense, real estate it has wrongfully become so, and it can therefore derive no privilege or exemption from its new character. Its ostensible owners can derive no species of advantage or benefit from their own wrong.

A. W. Arrington for appellant; B. C. Cook opposed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

EVIDENCE—BURDEN OF PROOF—PRESUMPTION.

The United States vs. Twenty-eight Cases Marked W. and B. containing Wine.—This was a motion for a new trial. The suit was brought to forfeit the goods for an alleged undervaluation. They were imported from Rotterdam in October, 1864. No entry or invoice was put in evidence on the trial, but it appeared that two papers purporting to be an entry and an invoice in the case had been in possession of the District-Attorney, but were lost. It also appeared that there had been an appraisement and a reappraisement of the wine at the Custom-house. The papers or the appraisement were also lost; those on the reappraisement were put in evidence.

The Judge charged the jury that they had a right from the evidence to presume that there was an entry, and the jury found a verdict for the Government. The claimant moved for a new trial for misdirection of the jury by the Court as to the entry.

The forfeiture was claimed under the sixty-sixth section of the act of March 2, 1799, the fourth section of the act of May 28, 1830, and the first section of the act of March 3, 1863.

Held by the Court—That under these statutes it was not necessary that there should have been an entry or an attempt at an entry of the goods, in order to a forfeiture. That no appraisement of goods on appeal can take place unless there is a previous entry followed by an appraisement, and the fact of re-appraisement is therefore prima facie evidence of an entry, sufficient to throw on the claimant the burden of proof of showing that there was no entry, and to warrant the jury in finding in favor of the presumption that there was an entry, if no opposing evidence is offered. (1 Greenl. Ev. sections 33, 34.) The officers of the Customs would have failed in their duty if they had allowed a reappraisement on an appeal by the importer unless he had previously made an entry of the goods, and it is a presumption of law that all public officers perform their proper official duties until the contrary is proved, (14 Pet., rep. 448, 458; 16 How., 14, 26.) The revenue laws are not penal in the sense that requires them to be construed with great strictness in favor of the defendant. They are rather to be regarded as remedial in their character, and intended to prevent fraud, suppress public wrong, and promote the public good, and they should be so construed as to carry out the intention of the legislature in passing them, and most effectually accomplish those objects. (... Wal. 114, 115.) Motion denied.

For the United States, Mr. Phelps; for claimant, Mr. Wilcoxson.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 30.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard and Judges Clerke and Welles.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT—IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Bank of the Commonwealth, appellants, vs. Jasper T. Van Vleck and Hiram A. Tucker, respondents.—This case was argued at the June Term, 1867, and to-day the following opinion was delivered by Judge CLERKE. Presiding Judge LEONARD concurred in the conclusions of law, and hence what we find in this opinion is the law of the State until the General Term decision is reversed by the Court of Appeals. Judge WELLES dissented. The action involves an important question hitherto undecided as to the construction of the Legal-tender Act:

CLERKE, J.—1. The Judge has found as a matter of fact, that the plaintiffs loaned to the defendants ten thousand dollars in gold; that the defendants agreed to repay this loan in gold; and that they have repeatedly since the loan promised to return gold to that amount, but that they have never done so. Does the act of Congress, commonly called the Legal-Tender act, apply to this transaction? In Rodes vs. Bronson (34 N. Y. R., 649,) it was held that an obligation contained in a mortgage, executed the 16th December, 1851, that the mortgagors would pay $1,400 on the 1st of January, 1857, "in gold or silver coin, lawful money of the United States," may be satisfied in United States legal-tender notes; the grantee of the mortgaged property having tendered to the defendant on the 10th of January, 1865, in payment of the mortgage, United States Treasury notes of an equivalent denomination. When the mortgage in that case was executed, gold and silver constituted the legal currency, and the only legal currency of the United States; and it would have been considered a most monstrous and chimerical idea, at that happy period, to suppose that any other material would be substituted in their place by the national Legislature. That, indeed, were a calamity deemed so demoralizing, so disorganizing, so fatal to financial and commercial stability, that the most desponding or despairing would not venture to predict it. But this calamity has fallen upon us; and while gold and silver then alone constituted the currency of the United States, Treasury notes now alone constitute it, and alone constituted it when the tender was made in the case of Rodes vs Bronson. The obligation in that case was, in fact, to pay "in lawful money of the United States," the words "in gold or silver coin" being deemed mere surplusage. The gist of the promise was, that the debt should be satisfied with whatever might be lawful money of the United States at the time it should become payable. By the acts of Congress passed on the 25th of February and 11th July, 1865, United States Treasury notes were, in effect, declared to be the only lawful currency of the nation; they were, as I have said, substituted as such for what had ever been before, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, regarded as the only lawful currency. The provisions of these acts, making Treasury notes lawful money and legal tender in payment of debts, have been solemnly pronounced by the highest court of appellate jurisdiction in this State valid, and in all respects in perfect accord and in exquisite harmony with the Federal Constitution. Never before had it been disputed that the obligations of a debtor to his creditor were inviolable, except when the former took shelter under laws regulating bankruptcy or insolvency. The Constitution itself, in the section containing the restrictions and prohibitions upon the authority of the States, plainly shows that those obligations were so regarded by its framers; but these acts compel creditors, who were thus entitled to payment in gold and silver coin, to accept, in lieu thereof, paper promises at some indefinite time in the distant future. It may, therefore, be contended with some semblance of plausibility, that the effect of this was nothing more or less than confiscation; confiscation of one-half, one-third, or the one-fourth of vested rights, or whatever proportion it might be according to the varying value of the paper promises at the time of payment. That high tribunal, however, has decreed that the acts authorizing these wholesale confiscations are necessary and proper for carrying into execution some of the enumerated powers delegated by the States to Congress, such as the power to borrow money and to regulate commerce. I am uncertain whether a very startling proposition, urged (dare we say argued?) with recondite zeal by one of the counsel of the successful party, has been adopted or repudiated by the Court; namely, that the issuing of promises to pay money at an indefinite period, engraved on small pieces of colored paper, is the exercise of the power to "coin money" under the Constitution. (See Art. 1, sec. 8, sub. 5.) That is to say, a promise to pay money (which refers to the future) is the coining of money (which refers and appertains to the present.) Although the question has not been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, we are of course bound to follow these decisions in whatever degree they may shock our well-matured and long-cherished convictions. None of them, however, in my opinion, affect the case before us. Paper promises having been substituted as the national currency in the place of gold and silver, the latter have disappeared as currency; they no longer possess the functions of national instruments of exchange; and they have become, whatever may be their form, whether in bullion or in coin, merely articles of commerce, having the same characteristics, and being liable to the same legal disposition as other articles of commerce, when they are the subject-matter of a contract. Therefore, since the passage of the acts of 1862, when a person promising for any valid consideration to return gold or silver, instead of the national currency, he is bound to return those specific things, precisely as he would be bound to return a specific quantity and quality of cotton if he had promised to do so for a valid consideration. There can be no possible difference; the fact that the one commodity at a former time, constituted the legal currency is no reason why it should be regarded in a different light from other commodities when it is no longer recognized or employed in that capacity. No one would hesitate for a moment to declare what the obligations of the defendants were, if instead of gold they borrowed cotton, and promised to return the same commodity of equal quality and quantity; and I presume there would be as little hesitation, if, in the present case, instead of indicating the quantity and quality of the gold lent and the gold to be returned, by employing the word "dollars," they mention gold of a specific weight to indicate the quantity, and of a certain proportion of alloy or number of carat grains to indicate the quality, or that it should be what in the trade is called jewelers' gold or mosaic gold. But surely the employment of the word

"dollars" can make no difference in the face of the manifest intent of the contracted parties. The word was obviously employed merely for the purpose of signifying the quantity and quality of the article lent and to be returned. At the time of the transaction it was notorious that the word dollar in paper was a very different thing from what it was in gold; and we all know by sad daily experience that the difference soon greatly increased; and that it is great even now. Thus the defendants promised to do something different from paying an ordinary debt; they promised to return to the plaintiffs gold of the same quantity and quality as that which they received from them; and the character of the promise is in no respect altered by their employment of the word "dollars" to designate the quantity and quality, instead of stating the specified weight, and specified proportions of alloy, or specified carat grains, as they probably would have done if the gold borrowed was in the form of bullion instead of coin. The plaintiffs, therefore, are entitled to damages for breach of this contract, unless they have expressly or implicitly released the defendants from its obligation. 2. Have the plaintiffs done this? The Judge finds, as a matter of fact, that on the 9th of December, 1863, the defendants directed the plaintiffs to write up the bank book, with a view to close their account, having previously found that on the 1st of September, a few minutes after the loan of the gold to the defendants, they delivered to the plaintiffs their check for $10,000, that plaintiffs received the money for said check in Legal-tender notes; that this check was credited to the defendants in the general account which they kept with the bank, and on closing this account a balance of about $700 was found to be due to defendants, which the plaintiffs paid. He finds, also, that the accounts so settled were made up exclusively of the defendants deposits on the one side, and the drafts against these deposits on the other, and did not include any charge of gold or premium as sold to the defendants. The check of $10,000 was received as a deposit, like any other deposit, and, as we have seen, was credited like any other, to the defendants. He also finds that after payment of the balance due to the defendants on the bank account, the cashier demanded the return of gold, and the defendants promised to return it, and that the plaintiffs did not intend by receiving the check for $10,000 to satisfy or discharge the defendant's obligation under the contract by which the gold was borrowed. Consequently there was no release, and if I am right in concluding that the defendants are bound by the contract to return $10,000 in gold, the judgment should be reversed, and a new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 30.

Before Judge Jones.

THE SOHLKE INJUNCTION.

John De Pol et al. vs. Augusta Sohlke et al.—The motion to dissolve the injunction obtained by plaintiffs against defendants restraining Mlle. Sohlke from dancing for any other parties but plaintiffs, came on for a hearing on new affidavits this morning. In her affidavits in support of the motion Mlle. Sohlke swears that she was deceived by plaintiffs as to the nature and effect of the contract entered into with them in Paris; that plaintiffs have failed to fulfill their part of the contract, having paid her less than 1,600 francs in gold per month according to agreement; that during the time she remained with plaintiffs she received $54 per week in currency, which, she was told by plaintiffs, was equal to $50 in gold; that plaintiffs have treated her in an ungentlemanly manner. She having been requested to dance the Hungarian Polka in conjunction with another person, and when she refused De Pol having shaken his fist in her face, swore at her, and told her that she should dance just how, when, and where he pleased.

In reply to these affidavits, plaintiffs submitted affidavits denying that there was any deception practiced upon defendant, Sohlke, in the contract, and alleging that it was a fair contract, drawn up in a language which she well understood; that at the time of making the contract Mlle. Sohlke had been out of employment for three months in Paris; that since her arrival here they have paid her strictly according to the terms of the contract, and they deny ever having treated her in an ungentlemanly manner.

The motion to dissolve was argued at considerable length by A. Oakey Hall for Mlle. Sohlke, and by H. H. Morange for De Pol. Mr. Hall said that, whatever might be the decision of the Court, Mlle. Sohlke would never, under any circumstances, dance for the plaintiffs again, and he argued that it would be a great hardship for the Court to restrain her—a girl in a strange land—from earning her living by following her vocation in the employment of other parties. He claimed that the contract should be set aside, in the first place for fraud and deception. He said that the plaintiffs had misrepresented to Mlle. Sohlke their character, and standing, and responsibility as theatrical managers, and also the kind of theatres in which she was to perform; and that under their management she was losing the reputation she had acquired as an artist, instead of increasing it, which was of as much value to her as the money consideration of the contract. He claimed that contracts for intellectual labor should be placed on a different footing as regards what should constitute valid grounds for a breach of the contracts, from contracts for mechanical labor. If Mr. Dolby had engaged Charles Dickens to read a certain number of nights in this country for his benefit, and instead of taking him to the principal cities and before refined audiences, should compel him to read in out-of-the-way places, in obscure halls, and before ignorant audiences, such conduct would be good ground for a breach of the contract on the part of Mr. Dickens; because, while money doubtless formed one motive for entering into the contract, yet to a man like Mr. Dickens reputation was of equal or greater importance, and anything done by one contracting party that should tend to injure or demoralize the reputation of the other, would be good ground for the party so injured to break the contract. While, therefore, he claimed that De Pol's treatment of Mlle. Sohlke had been such as to justify a breach of the contract on her part, yet if this view should not be sustained by the Court, still the case was such as to warrant the Court in dissolving the injunction which prevented her from making an engagement elsewhere, and leaving the plaintiffs to seek their remedy, if they should be found entitled to any, in an action for damages.

Judge Jones here remarked that if this contract had been for mechanical labor, or for any useful employment, an injunction restraining the defendant from following his or her avocation elsewhere would not be granted by a Court of law, because the whole community had an interest in such employment and work. A maker of plowshares, for instance, who should break a contract for work would not be restrained by the Courts from following his trade for other parties, because it is for the interest of the entire community that plowshares should be made. But it might be a question whether the avocation of a danseuse could be deemed of such public utility as would require the Courts to refuse a restrictive injunction like that asked for in this case.

Mr. Hall said he did not claim that it would; the granting of a restrictive injunction was a matter within the discretion of the Court; he only claimed that in view of all the circumstances of this case, in consideration of the treatment Mlle. Sohlke had received from her employer, and of the fact that she was a lady, unprotected and in a strange land, it would not be a merciful exercise of the discretion of the Court to enjoin her from making an engagement with other parties whereby she might earn a livelihood; for, as before remarked, she had sworn in the most positive manner, and with all due respect to the Court, that she would never dance for De Pol again, under any circumstances.

Mr. Morange, in reply, ridiculed the elevation of Mlle. Sohlke to such a high pedestal in the niche of fame; he said when his client made the engagement with her she had been out of employment three months in Paris; that De Pol was about to make an engagement with another artiste, whom he much preferred, but at the earnest solicitation of Mlle. Sohlke's agent he was induced to accept her; that he had fulfilled all his engagements with her in an honorable manner; and had always treated her kindly; that she had been seduced away from his employment by Jarrett and Palmer, who conducted a rival place of amusement, and if she was enjoined from dancing elsewhere, she would return to her first engagement; that his clients had made arrangements for a tour through all the principal cities of the United States, and would perform in the best theatres and before the best audiences; that they intended to go to Washington, where Mlle. Sohlke would have an opportunity to dance before His Excellency, President Johnson, and all the other dignitaries, and that if she were allowed to make engagements elsewhere, it might have the effect to break up the entire enterprise of plaintiffs, and entail upon them great loss. As to the law of the case, he was willing to put it squarely on the supposed case cited by his opponent, and he maintained as matter of law that if Mr. Charles Dickens had entered into an engagement with Mr. Dolby like that entered into by Mlle. Sohlke with his clients, he would be compelled to fulfill it. But he denied that his clients had required her to perform in any but first-class places, or that they had ever in any way compromised her reputation as an artiste. With reference to the Hungarian Polka alluded to in Mlle. Sohlke's affidavit, it was a polka arranged and composed by plaintiffs in this action, and was their property, as were also the two elegant costumes which Mlle. Sohlke had carried away with her when she became captivated with the charms of Mr. Palmer and left his clients' employment.

At the close of the argument the Court took the affidavits and intimated that a decision would be rendered on Tuesday.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 30.

By Presiding Judge Leonard and Judges Clerke and Sutherland.

Cases heard at the General Term in November, 1867, before LEONARD, P. J., with Judges CLERKE and SUTHERLAND: Amasa B. Howe, appellant, vs. The Howe Sewing-machine Company, respondents; order appealed from, affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge SUTHERLAND. Thomas Hope, respondent, vs. Charles E. Laurence and David L. St. John, appellants; judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide the event; opinion by LEONARD, P. J.; dissenting opinion by SUTHERLAND, J. Melinda Jones, respondent, vs. The Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, appellants; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event; opinion by SUTHERLAND, J. Maurice Lanergan, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; judgment affirmed and the General Sessions directed to proceed, &c.; opinion by LEONARD, P. J. Samuel F. Appleton, appellant, vs. Amelia Appleton, respondent; order appealed from, reversed and motion denied with $10 costs; opinion by SUTHERLAND, J.; dissenting opinion by CLERKE, J. The People ex rel. Josiah W. Brown, respondent, vs. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c., appellant; order reversed without costs; opinion by Judge CLERKE. Wesley Merritt, appellant, vs. Richard Beckscher, Jr., and Frederick A. Mason, respondents; order appealed from reversed, and the order of arrest reinstated with $10 costs to the appellant; opinion by Judge CLERKE, Judge SUTHERLAND dissenting. In the matter of the Attachment of Freeman B. Bird and Freeman B. Bird, Jr., appellants, vs. The Steamboat Josephine, her tackle &c., respondents; order reversed with costs. Opinion by Judge SUTHERLAND. Arthur King vs. Charles N. Talbot, executor, &c. et al.; judgment affirmed without costs. Anna H. King vs. Charles N. Talbot, executor, &c., et al.; judgment affirmed without costs. Charlotte E. King, executrix, &c., of William N. King, deceased, vs. Charles N. Talbot and Executors, &c., and David Oliphant, Administrator, &c.; judgment affirmed without costs. Opinion by Judge SUTHERLAND.

Heard before LEONARD, P. J., with Judges SUTHERLAND and PECKHAM at the General Term in November, 1867: John M. Otter, respondent, vs. The Brevoort Petroleum Company, appellants; judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide the event. Opinion by LEONARD, P. J. Heard before the same Judges on the 16th of December, an adjourned day of the same term: The People, appellants, vs. James M. Raymond, respondents; judgment appealed from reversed and judgment ordered for the appellants, that the defendant be ousted, &c., with costs. Opinion by LEONARD, P. J.

Heard before Judges CLERKE and SUTHERLAND by consent, at the same General Term: In the matter of the Russel File Company; order appealed from modified according to the opinion of Judge SUTHERLAND. Order to be settled before him.

Heard at General Term in June, 1867, before LEONARD, P. J., with Judges CLERKE and WELLES: The Bank of the Commonwealth, appellants, vs. Jasper T. Van Vleck and Hiram A. Tucker, respondents; judgment reversed and a new trial ordered; costs to abide the event; opinion by Judge CLERKE, Judge WELLES dissenting. John S. Prouty, appellant, vs. Clarkson N. Potter, respondent; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge CLERKE, Judge WELLES dissenting. James Penman, respondent, vs. Joseph Slocum, appellant; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by LEONARD, P. J. Ely Hoppock, respondent, vs. George C. Stone, appellant; order affirmed with $10 costs; opinion by LEONARD, P. J. Arthur T. Heard, respondent, vs. Plants Manufacturing Company, appellant; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by LEONARD, P. J.

Heard at the General Term, in April, 1867, before LEONARD, P. J., with Judges SUTHERLAND and INGRAHAM: Richard D. McDonald, respondent, vs. Daniel A. Baldwin, appellant; order reversed and injunction dissolved, with $10 costs to the appellant. Opinion by LEONARD P. J.

After the announcement of the decisions Presiding Judge LEONARD said that these were all which had been argued during the year past in the General Term.

It may be proper to remark here, that to-day (Tuesday) closes the judicial labors of the Presiding Judge. He goes out of office with a record cleared of all the causes—many of them of great importance—which have been brought before him.

THE CHURCH-STREET EXTENSION.

Counsel to the Corporation moved that the amended report of the Commissioners in the matter of the Church-street extension be confirmed. He said that since the decision of the General Term, two weeks ago, all the parties interested had been notified, that additional testimony had been taken, and that there did not seem to be any further opposition. The report was accordingly confirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 30.

By Judge Clerke.

Tremper vs. Canavan; demurrer overruled, with liberty to answer in ten days on payment of costs. Kuberly vs. Griffith; a like judgment; see opinion. Schenck vs. Pike; a like judgment; see opinion. Katterhorn vs. Tuska. motion for judgment granted, and motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs in each motion. Woolsey vs. Kanenbly; judgment for plaintiff, without costs. Work vs. Ellis et al.; judgment for plaintiff, in conformity with the prayer of the complaint, with costs; see opinion. Packer vs. Ward; a like judgment; see opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 30.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Caswell vs. Davis; motion to dissolve injunction denied. Christy vs. Libby; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer; see opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—DEC. 27.

Before Judge Carpenter.

IMPORTANT QUARRY CASE—A NEW-YORK SPECULATOR IN COURT.

Charles G. Patterson vs. Elisha Bloomer.—An important case in relation to the North Middlesex Brown-stone Quarry at Middletown, Conn., which was on trial before Judge CARPENTER, of the Superior Court at that place, from the 11th to the 18th December, has just been decided. The suit was brought by Charles G. Patterson against Elisha Bloomer, the owner of the quarry, for the specific performance of a contract by which he had agreed to sell it for $55,000, $5,000 cash, the balance to be secured by a chattel mortgage. The defence was that the plaintiff had represented himself to be rich and of good character and credit, while really he had been in State Prison and was a gambler, a bankrupt, and not to be believed under oath, and also that the contract was executed under a mistake of fact in regard to the laws of Connecticut in regard to chattel mortgages. To substantiate this defence the testimony of a number of prominent business men in New-York was read in regard to the plaintiff's antecedents and character, together with other witnesses to show the representations he had made; the defence also produced certified copies of his proceedings in bankruptcy and of his sentence for two years to Moyamensing Prison, and proved on his own cross-examination that he had lost $35,000 in gambling in Sept. 10, 1866. The plaintiff, in rebuttal, denied making the representations asserted, and introduced witnesses to show that his character was good, and claimed that the defendant had only backed out of the contract because the quarry was worth more than $55,000.

On Dec. 22 Judge CARPENTER rendered his decision, holding, first, that when the contract was made both parties supposed that a chattel-mortgage, when the mortgagor retained possession, would have the same validity in Connecticut as it would have in New-York, which was an important mistake of fact. Second, that Patterson had been in the habit of getting up mining companies and inducing responsible parties to take the stock, and then escaping himself from the transaction with large profits, leaving them to bear the loss of the subsequent failure of the companies, and that the evidence showed that he intended to use this quarry as a basis of a similar operation—a scheme which the Court would not help. Third—That to induce Bloomer to enter into the contract, Patterson had represented that he was a man of large means, high character and good credit and standing in business circles, which representations were false and fraudulent. That, in fact, Patterson was deeply insolvent, a gambler, while his character and credit were both bad; that these false and fraudulent representations were (in part, at least) relied upon by Bloomer, who believed them to be true, and that a Court of Equity could not, therefore, deem it a specific performance. The Court accordingly dismissed the bill, with costs.

Mr. Charles Ingersoll, of New-Haven, with Moses Culver, of Middletown, and B. Sanford, of New-York, appeared for Patterson, while Mr. H. B. Harrison, of New-Haven, with S. L. Warner, of Middletown, (with whom George W. Wingate, of New-York, was associated,) appeared for the defence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 30, 1867.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅛	100 Quick. Min. Co.	21⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. C., '62	108⅜	200 Atlantic Mail	117⅛
		160 do	117¼
2,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	105⅝	200 Cum. Coal Pr.	32
		100 do....2d call	31⅛
15,000 do	105⅜	200 Boston W. P.	19⅜
1,000 do	105½	100 do	19½
26,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65	105⅝	100 Adams Ex......b30	78¾
		15 do	78½
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65......new	104⅝	50 Wells Fargo Ex.	46¾
		40 Mer. U. Ex	39¼
7,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New Is.	108½	75 do	39⅜
		45 do	39
2,500 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	108⅜	100 N. Y. Cen.	117¼
		100 do	117
2,000 do	108¾	400 Erie R.	72⅞
15,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	101¾	500 do......s30	72¼
15,000 do	101¾	300 do	72¼
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	102	1100 Reading R.	96⅛
56,000 do	101⅞	1000 do......s30	96
56,000 Tr. Notes, 7-30s, 2d series	104⅜	500 M. S. & N. I. R....s30	85
		200 do	85¼
12,000 Tenn. 6s, new	63⅜	100 do	85
60,000 do	63⅝	100 Illinois Cen.	130
10,000 do	63⅝	100 do	133½
10,000 do......s30	63⅞	700 Clev. & Pitts. R.	87
20,000 N. Car. 6s, x-c	51½	200 do	86⅞
2,000 N.C. St. 6s, new	51	25 Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	98⅛
11,000 Mo. St. 6s	99⅝	100 Chic. & N. W. R....c	59⅝
5,000 do....2d call	99⅝	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf	70½
1,000 Va. 6s, ex c	47¾	500 do......b30	70⅝
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds	118	500 do	70⅝
1,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M.	70	100 do	70¾
5,000 O. & M. 1st M.	95½	100 Clev. & Tol.	98
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	88	500 do	97½
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	93	200 Chic. & R. I.	97⅝
2,000 Alt. & T. H. In.	77	50 do	97⅝
1,000 C. & N.W. 1st M.	86½	500 do	97⅜
800 Canton Co.	49⅛	300 do......s30	97⅝
600 do	49⅜	400 do......s30	97¼
300 do	49½	700 do	97⅛
100 do	49⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul	47
300 do	49	100 do	46⅞
200 do....2d call	48⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63⅞
400 West. U. Tel.	37	100 do	63⅞
500 do	36⅞	25 New-Jersey Cen. R.	116
100 do......s30	36⅞	100 do	116⅛
100 do....2d call	36⅞	130 P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d	97⅜
100 do	36⅞	100 do	97⅜
8 Pacific Mail	110⅛	100 do......s60	97¼
100 do	110⅛	200 do	97
500 do......s30	110⅛	250 Ohio & Miss R.	28
100 do	110⅛	100 do	28
100 do	110⅛	300 do	28
400 do....2d call	110	100 H. & St. J. Pf.	81
10 do	110⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅛	80 Mer. U. Ex. Co.	38⅛
60,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '67, New Issue	108⅜	100 N. Y. Cent.	117
1,000 do......Small	110	300 do	116⅞
100,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62......s30	107⅜	200 do	116⅞
150,000 do......s30	107⅛	200 Erie Railroad	73
50,000 do......s30	107⅜	200 do......b30	73
21,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '64	105⅜	100 do	71⅞
		500 do	71⅞
100,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	105⅝	400 do	71⅞
		100 Reading R.	95⅝
2,500 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new iss.	108⅛	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	84⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	63⅞	11 N. J. Cen. R.	115⅞
do	63⅞	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70⅝
31,000 Tenn. 6s, new	63⅞	100 do	70⅝
10,000 do	63⅝	300 do......b30	70⅝
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	99⅝	300 do	70⅜
10,000 West. Union T.	36⅞	100 Clev. & Tol.	97⅜
100 do	36⅝	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	93⅛
100 Pacific Mail	110	100 do	92⅞
100 do	110	100 do	92⅞
200 Canton Co.	49⅛	600 do	92⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	32	300 do	92⅞
300 Atlantic Mail	116⅛	400 Mil. & St. P. R.	47
100 Bos. Water P.	19⅜	100 do......s30	47
do	19⅜	100 M. & St. P. Pf.	64⅛
100 Clev. & Pitts.	86½	100 do	64
200 Chic. & N. W. R.	59⅝	300 Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
210 Adams Ex. Co.	77½	100 P., F. W. & Chi.	97¼
do	77⅝	300 Ohio & M. R.	28
100 Wells, Fargo Ex.	45	100 do......b30	28

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400 Canton Co.	49½	200 Reading R.	96⅜
200 do	49⅜	100 P. F. W. & C....x-d	97¾
100 do......c	49⅜	100 Ohio & Miss R.	28¼
200 do	49⅜	400 Clev. & Pitts.	87¼
100 do......c	49¼	100 do......b15	87⅜
300 Wells Fargo Ex.	46½	200 do......b3	87¼
500 Pac. Mail	110¾	100 do......b10	87⅛
200 do......c	110½	400 Clev. & Tol.	98⅛
200 Quicksilver......c	21	800 Chic., R. I. & P.	98⅛
200 do......s60	21	400 do......c	98⅜
400 West U. Tel.	37⅛	200 do......b3	98⅜
500 do......b3	37⅛	100 do......s10	98⅛
200 do......b30	37⅜	400 Chi. & N. W. R.	58⅜
200 do......b10	37⅛	600 do	58½
1200 Erie R.	72⅝	500 do......s	58⅜
100 do......c	72⅝	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	70⅝
200 Mil. & St. Paul.	47⅛	400 do......b3	70¾
200 do	47⅜	1800 do	70⅜
400 do	47⅜	100 do......c	70¾
1000 do......b3	48	200 do......b5	70¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Canton Co.	48⅞	400 N. Y. Cen. R.	117¼
100 do......b3	49	100 Hud. R. R.	131¾
100 Adams Express	78	800 Reading R.	96⅝
100 do	78⅛	300 Ohio & Miss. R.	28¼
200 do......c	78	100 do	28⅜
800 Pacific Mail	110	500 do	28½
500 do......b3	110⅛	800 do	28⅝
200 do......b10	110⅛	200 do......s10	28⅞
800 do	110⅜	300 Mil. & St. P.	47⅜
200 do......c	110¾	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅝
200 do......b15	110⅝	200 do......c	84⅞
1100 do	113⅛	800 do......b3	84⅜
200 At. Mail	117	400 do......c	84¾
800 W. U. Tel.	36⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	81
200 do......c	36½	100 C., R. I. & P.	97
300 do......b10	36⅞	2600 do	96⅞
600 do	36⅞	800 do	96⅜
300 do......b 0	37	300 do	96⅝
1500 do......s60	36⅞	800 do......b3	96½
200 do......s10	36⅝	300 do......s5	96¼
200 do	37	600 Clev. & Tol.	97½
2100 Erie R.	72⅛	100 Chic. & N.W......b3	59⅝
400 do......c	72⅛	500 C. & N. W. R. Pf.	70⅜
200 do......b15	72⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Wells Fargo Ex.	46	100 Mil. & St. P.	46⅝
500 do	45	1100 M. S. & N. I.	84
500 Mer. U. Ex	38	200 do	84⅛
75 do	38½	200 Clev. & Pitts.	86⅛
800 do	38⅜	500 Chic., R. I. & P.	93¾
500 do......b30	38⅜	300 do	93⅝
200 Cum. Coal	32	100 do	93⅜
100 Mariposa Prf.	13⅜	100 do	93⅛
200 Pacific Mail	110	3800 do	93
1200 do	110⅛	400 do	92⅞
200 do......b3	110¼	200 do......s10	93
50 do	110⅜	1300 do	93⅛
100 do......s5	110⅛	300 do......b3	93⅜
100 West. U. Tel....b3	36⅛	1000 do......s30	93
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	116⅞	400 do......b3	93⅛
1100 Erie R.	72	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R.	131⅜	400 do......b3	70⅜
200 Reading R.	96	100 do......b10	70⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63⅛	600 do	70⅛
300 do	63⅛	100 do......b3	70⅛

MONDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The early sales of Gold to-day were at ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. advance on the closing transactions of Saturday. The market had a firm look until about noon, when the sales from 134 ℘ cent. returned to 133⅞ ℘ cent. The Cash Gold was not very easy for the settlements of the day, which gave additional stiffness to the sales for Cash. On the other hand, the Foreign Exchanges were not so firm as on Friday and Saturday, and one of the standard houses offered to draw at 110⅛ ℘ cent., 60 days, on London. Of course the demand for Cash Gold is not likely to continue after the New Year, as a large amount of Interest Checks will be given out from the Treasury Office to-morrow, after Bank hours, the receipts for registered Interest having been already signed, and a large number of Coupon schedules compared and verified.

The transactions in Money among the bankers and brokers to-day were not large, and the market is quiet at 6 per cent., as the general rule, on demand loans. The opinion gains strength that there will be little or no extra preparation for the Quarterly Bank return, due at Washington on Monday next. If this event is felt at all at bank, it must be by Friday afternoon of the present week; before which time private money-lenders will receive a large amount from the Treasury and other quarters for their January dividends. The singular theory is indulged by some of the bearish speculators in stocks, that the disbursement of $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 from the Treasury will make Money temporarily scarce, as Gold is not Currency; but this is wholly fallacious. The Street receives this Money as the earned wealth of the Bondholders of the United States since last July. It has been locked up in the Treasury for six months, from all trade and banking employment, as effectually as though the Gold were still in the mines of California. Its release on New-Year's Day, if sold for Currency by the Government, might create a demand for the latter, and thus tighten the market. But as it is, it is so much gained to the Money profits of the Banks, Savings Institutions, and other holders of United States Stocks, to be lent out or reinvested as soon as received from the Treasury.

The Public Funds were again firm in prices, and active in dealings. The 5-20s of 1862, notwithstanding the recent importations from Europe, continue in limited supply for Cash, at 108⅛@108⅜ ℘ cent., although fresh sales of Bonds as to arrive were made to-day on 20@30 day options at 107⅛@107⅜ ℘ cent. The Border State Bonds were in demand for Tennessees, new, at 63⅛@63⅞, and old at 65⅛@⅜ ℘ cent., an advance on each of 1⅛@2 ℘ cent. from the lowest sales of last week. The Missouris were slightly off from the best price of Saturday. The North Carolinas and Virginias attract some attention, the latter being in limited supply in this market.

The Railway market was seriously disturbed to-day by a further decline of 5@6 ℘ cent. in Chicago and Rock Island stock, the cause of which appears to have originated a week or two since in some heavy private sales of new stock *for account of the Company*, under direction of Mr. JOHN H. TRACY, the President, and Mr. DAVID DOWS, one of the Directors, who were authorized several months ago, by a vote of the Board of Direction, to take charge of the ways and means of the Company for the extension of the Road from Des Moines to Omaha, whenever that extension should be determined upon. The means provided for this object were a reservation in the general mortgage of $4,500,000 7 ℘ cent. Bonds, or, in the discretion of the management, an issue of new Stock. It was not known to the other directors until to-day, that Messrs. TRACY and DOWS had availed of the recent free demand for the Stock at nearly its par value; nor will the extent of their sales be known until to-morrow, when they will make their report at a meeting of the Board of Directors. It is understood, however, that the increase of Stock will not affect the ability of the present business on the finished line from Chicago to Des Moines, to pay 10 ℘ cent. a year, (5 ℘ cent. being due 1st April next,) on the entire capital. The *short* sales of the Stock Exchange speculators of this Stock, since the rumors of a new issue, are probably much larger than the actual transactions for account of the Company. There was the greater eagerness to press sales late this Afternoon from 95⅛ down to 91 ℘ cent., when there was no concealment of the nature of the transaction. This movement affected the general Railway list, which had previously shown a fair degree of steadiness at the Morning and Afternoon Boards. The Miscellaneous Shares were also in sympathy with the fall in Rock Island, and at 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night, the market closing feverish:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	101⅞	Missouris	99⅝	99⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅜	108⅛	Northwest	59	57⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅛	N. West Pref.	70⅝	69⅞
N. Y. Central	117⅛	116⅞	Rock Island	98⅞	91⅞
Erie	72⅞	71⅞	Fort Wayne	98⅞	96⅞
Hudson	131⅜	131	W. U. Telegraph	37	36
Reading	96⅜	95⅜	St. Paul Pref.	64⅛	64
Mich. Southern	85⅛	84⅜	St. Paul Com.	47⅞	46⅞
Ohio and Miss.	28⅛	27⅞	Pacific Mail	110⅝	110
Pittsburgh	86⅞	86	American Gold	133⅜	133⅛
Tenn 6s, new	63⅞	63⅞	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

*Ex-div.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	108⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	5 ℘ registered, 1871	113
5-20 reg., 1862	106	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	120
5-20 cou., small	107⅜	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅛	10-40 reg.	101⅛
5-20 cou., 1864	[illegible]	10-40 cou., small, 1874	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅞	7 3-10 2d series	104⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	104⅛	7 3-10 3d series	104⅜
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870	100⅛	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	105	Illinois 6s cou., 1879	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	105⅛	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	99⅞	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	65⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	99⅞	Tennessee new bds.	65⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	99⅞	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	57
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	99⅞	Virginia 6s, ex coup.	47
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	99⅞	Virginia 6s, R.	50
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1878	99½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	93⅛
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1871	91	North Carolina 6s	65
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	51
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	97	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	51
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri 6s	99⅝
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	89
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	99⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	California 7s	125
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Phenix Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent.

New-York	133	Bank of the Repub.	110½
Mechanics'	115	Hanover	105
Union	114	Irving	102
City	200	Metropolitan	125⅝
Phenix	100	Shoe and Leather	107
Fulton	155	Commonwealth	107½
State of New-York	105	Park	138
Commerce	117	Central National	100
Ocean	103	Fourth National	100
American Exchange	113½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	117	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	117	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds.	65
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	97	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	89	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	84½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	101½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	70
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	101	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., 1869-'72	107½	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	95½
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st M. S.F. '82	109	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	96	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	118	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	99
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	81	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	82½	Ohio. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	86		

The following paragraph from the *World* of this morning refers to a fraud in Wall-street on Saturday, which we hear to-day is likely to be defeated, if not punished, by summary legal proceedings:

"A sensation was created among the brokers by the discovery of a novelty in rascality by which some leading brokers were victimized. A broker borrowed stocks, gave his checks for them, sold the stocks for cash, deposited the checks received therefor in his bank, and matters were so arranged that the Sheriff stept in and swept out his bank account, with the proceeds he had received for the borrowed stocks, upon a confession of judgment this worthy and enterprising individual had made to his sister yesterday. Those from whom he borrowed the stocks hold his checks, but no cash."

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,809,828 07; total payments, $2,199,606 92; total balance, $105,857,767 80; the receipts include for Customs, $202,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $553,000.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, member of the Senate Finance Committee, proposes, on the reassembling of Congress, to present measures looking to the following ends:

First—To consolidate the National debt in a long loan, principal and interest payable in gold, the interest not to exceed 3½ ℘ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Second—All National Banks now having bonds filed with the Treasurer to secure circulation shall, within twelve months, substitute the new or consolidated bonds, or have their circulation withdrawn.

Third—To so amend the National Banking law as that not exceeding 75 ℘ cent. of the par value of bonds shall be given in circulation to any bank. Also, to repeal the limitation of three hundred millions of circulation to the National Banks, so as to make banking as free as any other business, subject to such new guards and restrictions as may be provided.

Fourth—To provide for the very gradual withdrawal of the United States notes known as greenbacks, so as to enable the National Banks gradually to supply themselves with coin, preparatory to resumption of specie payments.

Fifth—To constitute a Financial Board, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, and others to be appointed by law, to determine the mode, manner and time of withdrawing the greenbacks, and with power, also, in case of great commercial distress or money panic, to supply the banks, on deposit of bonds as collateral, with legal-tender Treasury notes to a certain extent, not exceeding say fifty millions.

Sixth—To remove the internal taxes from all articles of manufacture, except whisky and tobacco, and provide new means for collecting taxes on these articles. To continue the income and stamp taxes, license taxes, on railroad and steamboat receipts and some others, and in a large measure abandon the present expensive system of taxation."

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, of the 27th inst., says:

"The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of this city has ceased to be. The directors held their last meeting on Wednesday last; and, the property and effects of the institution having all been disposed of, a final dividend was declared to the stockholders of $7 40 a share, or twenty-two per cent. and a fraction. One hundred and five per cent. having been previously divided, this returns to the stockholders their entire capital, and a surplus of a little over twenty-seven per cent.

The bank was chartered in 1834—just a third of a century ago—and went into operation in 1835, with Dr. JOHN PECK as President, THOMAS HOCKLEY, Cashier, and C. F. WARNER, Teller. Mr. HOCKLEY died in October, 1836, and Mr. WARNER succeeded him as Cashier in February, 1837. Dr. PECK resigned in 1855, and was succeeded by FREDERICK FLETCHER, Esq., as President, which office he held for two years, when, upon his resignation in March, 1857, Hon. T. E. WALES was elected President, and continued as such throughout the existence of the bank. Mr. WARNER has also remained Cashier to the close. The bank suffered severely from the heavy failures and financial embarrassments of 1854 and the year following in this community; and in 1859 its capital was reduced from $150,000 to $100,000. From thence onward its career was one of general success. Its regular semi-annual dividends have been of four per cent. for four or five years past; and it winds up with a surplus larger than was expected by the stockholders generally, and which may be called handsome. The time for the redemption of its circulation occurred last November, but the bank has continued to redeem all its bills presented up to this date. The banking-house was purchased for $6,000 by Mr. WARNER, who, having seen the beginning of the bank, sees its end, and remains in possession of the spot which for a generation has been the scene of his labors."

The State Treasurer of Michigan, in his annual report, says:

The balance of cash in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1866, was	$519,007 32
The amount received during the fiscal year was	1,697,390 32
Total	$2,276,397 64
The amount disbursed during the fiscal year was	1,694,283 68
Showing balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1867	$582,113 96

This amount will be diminished at least $400,000 by the 1st day of January, 1868, in providing for the payment of bonds maturing, interest on the State debt, appropriations, current expenses, &c.

The funds in the treasury, except so much as was required to transact the daily business at the counter, have been deposited in National Banks of this State, upon satisfactory security, approved as provided by law, drawing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. There has been received during the fiscal year for interest upon the funds so deposited, the sum of $22,760 75.

By the provisions of Act No. 122, laws of 1867, a specific tax of one per cent. per annum was imposed upon the capital stock of the National Banks in this State, (less the amount invested in real estate,) payable one-half on the 1st day of April, and one-half on the 1st day of October.

All the banks in the State have paid the installment due April 1, except the following:

First National Bank, Bay City.
First National Bank, Owosso.
First National Bank, Pontiac.
Second National Bank, Pontiac.
Tecumseh National Bank, Tecumseh.

The amount received upon the tax due April 1, is $22,078 26. The installment due Oct. 1, is being daily received, and it is presumed that the banks which paid the tax due in April, will also pay the installment due in October.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the Two Million Loan Bonds mature Jan. 1, 1868. Of this amount I have anticipated the payment and retired during the year, $58,000, leaving but $192,000 to be paid at maturity.

SINKING FUNDS.

In accordance with law the following sums are applicable to, and have been set apart for the several sinking funds during the fiscal year:

War Loan Sinking Fund, 1-16th mill tax	$19,247 87
Two Million Loan Sinking Fund, ½ mill tax	38,495 73
Two Million Loan "Surplus Interest," (derived by anticipating the payment upon $58,000 of $2,000,000 loan bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868)	2,651 31
Primary School Fund, receipts from July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1867	146,717 74
Five per cent. Primary School Fund, receipts from Jan. 1, 1864, to July 1, 1867,	44,800 86
University Fund, receipts from July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1867	16,818 22
Normal School Fund, receipts from July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1867	1,896 52
	$270,628 22

The amounts charged and chargeable to the funds are as follows:

Two million Loan Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868	$250,000 00
War Loan Bonds, drawn Oct. 1, 1867, (Act 5, Extra Session, 1861,)	19,000 00
Overdrawn Nov. 30, 1866	94,879 11
Total	$363,879 11
Showing the Sinking Funds overdrawn	93,250 89

STATE DEBT.

The bonded interest-bearing debt of the State is as follows:

Sault Canal Bonds, 6s, due July 1, 1879,	$100,000 00
Renewal Loan Bonds, 6s, due July 1, 1878	216,000 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, 7s, due Jan. 1, 1868	192,000 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1873	500,000 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1878	500,000 00
Two Million Loan Bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1883	750,000 00
War Loan Bonds, 7s, due Jan. 1, 1886	1,100,500 00
War Bounty Loan Bonds, 7s, due May 1, 1890	463,000 00
Total interest bearing debt	$3,821,500 00

The non-interest bearing debt of the State is as follows:

Adjusted bonds, past due	$4,000 00	
Full-paid five million loan bonds, past due	12,000 00	
War loan bond, drawn for sinking fund	100 00	
$110,000 unrecognized five million loan bonds, adjustable at	63,642 70—	79,742 70
Total bonded debt of the State		$3,901,242 70

During the year, $15,000 of the unrecognized five million loan bonds have been adjusted and paid at $8,678 55.

The Trust Fund debt of the State is composed of the following funds and amounts:

Primary school fund	$1,381,166 07
Five ℘ cent. primary school fund	151,824 15
University fund	298,847 59
Normal school fund	43,701 95
Railroad deposits	2,157 32
Total	$1,877,697 08

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 30.

71st-st., n. s., 275 e. 1st-av., 21x80.8	4,000
53d-st., s. s., 250 e. 10th-av., 25x100.5	2,500
53d-st., s. s., 225 e. 10th-av., 25x100.5	2,500
31st-st., s. s., 350 w. 5th-av., 25x98.9	8,500
131st-st., s. s., 260 e. 6th-av., 2 lots, 50x99.11	2,800
12th-st., s. s., 204 w. 10th-av., 2 lots, 53x93	11,700
Park-st., n. s., 85 w. Little Water-st., 11x35	5,000
8th-av., e. s., 74 n. 29th-st., 20x100	18,900
3d-av., w. s., 100 n. 90th-st., 25x100	1,000
54th-st., n. s., 200 w. 2d-av., 4 lots, 50x200.8	22,000
8th-av., e. s., 74 n. 29th-st., quit claim, 20x100	nom'l
13th-st., s. s., 325 w. 6th-av., quit claim, 20.10x103.3	nom'l
44th-st., n. s., 216 w. 6th-av., 18.8x100.4	25,000
Grand-st., n. s., 19 e. Attorney-st., 21x70	20,500
133d-st., s. s., 310 e. 6th-av., 25x99.11	1,100
133d-st., s. s., 285 e. 6th-av., 25x99.11	1,110
9th-av., w. s., 25 s. 125th-st., 25.3x100	2,120
4th-st., w. s., 52 s. 10th-st., 26.5x100	14,500
S. e. cor. 126th-st. and 9th-av., 2 lots, 49.10x100 / 125th-st., s. s., 225 w. 9th-av., 4 lots, 100x100.10	11,850
Charles-st., s. s., 142 w. Bleecker-st., 15x45	Nom'l
48th-st., s. s., 134 w. Lexington-av., 17x100.5	14,000
Hammond-st., s. s., 175 w. Factory-st., 25x95 / Hammond-st., s. s., 175 e. 4th-st., 25x116	23,000
Southeast cor. 8th-av. and 147th-st., 25x100	2,000
36th-st., n. s., 205 w. 2d-av., 20x98.9	13,000
76th-st., s. s., 275 w. 11th-av., 50x75	3,450
16th-st., n. s., 138 e. Avenue B, 184x542	20,000

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 645 9th-av., (bakery and dwelling,) 3 years	1,200
No. 112 Hudson-st., 5 years	1,300
No. 5 Avenue D, 5 years	1,100
No. 1,285 3d-av., 5 years	7,050
12th-st., s. s., 242 e. Avenue B, 25x90, 21 years	180

BROOKLYN, DEC. 30.

N. W. cor. Howard-av. and Jefferson-st., 125x100	$3,150
Graham-av., e. s., 50 n. Front-st., 25x75	77
Nassau-st., s. s., 115 e. Gold-st., 22.6x100	5,250
N. W. cor. Ridgewood and Sigel avs., 25x100	350
Lexington-av., n. e. s., 199 s. e. 3d-av., 25x41	60
Marion-st., n. s., 675 e. Stuyvesant-av., 11x18.8	800
Portland-av., e. s., 482 n. Myrtle-av., 15x100	675
Penn-st., s. s., 222 e. Marcy-av., 60x100	3,000
Cedar-st., n. s., 350 e. Willow, 50x140	800
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 215 w. Smith-st., 100x15	7,000
13th-st., n. e. s., 373 s. e. 4th-av., 25x100	6,350
Butler-st., s. s., 400 w. Vanderbilt-av., 25x131	5,000
Butler-st., s. s., 400 w. Vanderbilt-av., 50x131	10,000
Union-st., n. s., 92 e. 6th-av., 24x90	16,200
Jefferson-st., s. s., 150 e. Howard-av., 50x100	500

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 30, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	5,054	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	180	Pork, bbls.	1,291
Cornmeal, bags	6,109	Cut Meats, pkgs	537
Wheat, bushels	900	Lard, pkgs	798
Corn, bushels	26,915	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	135
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	613
Oats, bushels	1,050	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Continue quiet at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, but has been inactive. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15¾c.@16¾c.; Rio, 11½c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has advanced a fraction, on reduced offerings and a fairly active inquiry, chiefly for export, though to a moderate extent for home consumption and on speculative account, the market closing strong and buoyant. The aggregate sales of the day have been 3,110 bales, including 1,970 bales to shippers, 369 bales to spinners and 763 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	14¼	14¾	14⅝@14¾
Good Ordinary	14¾	14¾	15 @15¼
Low Middling	15¼	15½	15¾@16
Middling	15¾	16	16¼@16½
Good Middling	17	17½	18 @18¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	19,990
Receipts preceding week	16,720
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	218,950
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	660,923
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports since Tuesday	3,114
Exports since Sept. 1	125,784
Exports since Jan. 1	435,120
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867,	761,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	370,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	295,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, and held with rather more firmness. Desirable lines of low grades have not been freely offered, and have been wanted, partly for export. White Wheat extras have also been in light supply, and having been in request, have been very strong in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bbls., including poor to choice superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 20; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 30@$9 90; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10@$10 70; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 65@$10 65 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 30@$9 20
Extra State	9 30@10 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 40@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 65@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@15 00
Extra Genesee	10 75@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75@16 00

Southern Flour has been in demand and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $9 75@$15 50 for common to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in better request at $7 50@$9 60 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $6 20 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 10@$6 15 for Western, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 300 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 75 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in limited request at $4 25@$4 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been held more confidently, but has been in limited request. Sales have been reported since our last, of 15,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan, in store, at $2 85; and White California at $3 05@$3 07½ ℘ bushel. Corn has been moderately dealt in to-day at irregular prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 71,000 bushels at $1 38@$1 39 for old mixed Western, in store; $1 41 for choice do., delivered; $1 34½@$1 37 for new mixed Western; $1 35 for new mixed Southern; $1 36 for new White Southern; $1 28@$1 32 for new Yellow Jersey, ℘ bushel. Rye has been inactive again, to-day. Sales were confined to small lots at $1 73 for Southern, and $1 78 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley has been very firm, but quiet. Sales have been reported since our last, of 11,000 bushels at $1 88 for State, from depot; and $1 90 for Canada West, on the Canal, ℘ bushel. Of Barley Malt, sales were made of 8,500 bushels at $1 85@$1 90 ℘ bushel. Oats have been in moderate request, closing rather heavily. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels Western, at 84c.@84½c., nearly all at 84c., in store, ℘ bushel.

Partial Statement of Stock of Grain in Warehouse here Dec. 30, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,431,663	Barley	177,519
Corn	1,235,643	Malt	88,182
Oats	1,101,690	Peas	7,759
Rye	147,908		

Comparative Stock of Flour in New-York about Jan. 1.

		1866.	1867.	1868.
Western and State Flour	bbls.	708,252	639,370	482,294
Canadian Flour	bbls.	22,800	3,200	830
Southern Flour	bbls.	28,254	17,359	25,459
Grand Total	bbls.	784,308	660,929	508,583

California Flour, 34,112 half sacks, 28,754 quarter sacks.

Comparative stock of Grain in New-York about Jan. 1.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Wheat, bush	2,940,108	2,678,511	1,908,940
Corn, bush	4,101,704	4,715,908	1,577,900
Rye, bush	518,448	777,828	202,400
Barley, bush	1,000,897	2,540,525	393,820
Oats, bush	2,946,862	3,479,384	2,805,000

HAY—North River continues in light supply and fair request at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 70c.@78c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand and steady, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@55c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Western, of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 50c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet at former prices. Eastern, $3 ℘ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland has been slow of late, but quoted steady, at $1 50 for Common and $1 85 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather more demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been moderately inquired for since our last, including Spirits Turpentine at 50½c.@53c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $3 75@$3 80; Rosin at $2 77½@$6 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 25; Pitch, $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82½c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@1 06 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand at 10½c.@11c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@44½c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 900 bbls., in lots, at $20 95@$21 05, closing at $21 cash; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess; $18@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. for forward delivery, including New Mess, February, seller, at $22 25, and March, seller, at $22 75 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet at 12c.@13c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 192 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet to-day; sales 187 boxes at 10½c.@10⅝c. for Cumberlands, 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Ribs, and 12c. for Long Cut Hams. Lard is in light demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 560 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in less liberal supply and fair demand at 9c.@9½c. for City, and 8¾c.@8⅞c. for country, ℘ lb. Beef is in limited request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 260 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, including Prime Mess at $29@$34, and India Mess at $34@$38 50 ℘ tce.; sales 125 tcs. Beef Hams are inactive at from $29@$32 for poor to choice; sales 180 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for interior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.	
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44	@48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42	@45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	40	@43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40	@43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38	@40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38	@40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	44	@48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40	@43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40	@43
Canada	25	@33
Canada Extra	35	@38
CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb.	15½	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb.	14	@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	15½	@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	14	@15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb.	11	@13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	8	@11

RICE—Has been in limited request at about previous figures.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 225 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13c., and 670 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 270,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½@11c.; 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12c.; 42,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very dull at about 30c., in bond, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been comparatively quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 650 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d., by steamer, ℘ lb.; 7,100 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6¼d. ℘ bushel; 250 bbls Pork, by sail, at 3s, ℘ bbl.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 25s.; 30 tons Tallow at 20s.; 50 hhds. Extract Bark, by steamer, at 30s. ℘ ton. For London, 50 tcs. Pork at 25s. ℘ ton; 50 bbls. do. at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For a continental port, direct, 100 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ℘ lb.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order, NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IRENO EVANGELISTA DE SOUZA DE MAUA, trading under the firm name of MAUA & CO., plaintiff, against CALOGERAS CALOGERAS, JOHN RALLI, and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of CALOGERAS, RALLI & CO., and THEODORE and JOHN RALLI, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand six hundred dollars, with interest from the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-st., N. Y.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, on the 15th day of November, 1867.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n26-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—THE PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, Plaintiff, against H. W. HINSDALE, S. SIBLEY and W. F. ENDICOTT, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 25th day of September, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of November, 1867.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated DEC. 2, 1867. d3-law6wTu*

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of
FURNITURE,
cheaper than any other house. Also,
MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, SELF-ROCKING AND CRADLES of all kinds, SOFA and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS.
Call and save money.
G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.,
Second furniture-store from either corner.
Note the number.

FURNITURE.
NEW FRENCH STYLES, PARLOR SUITES. FURNITURE AND SLIP COVERINGS at KELTY'S CURTAIN STORE, No. 447 Broadway.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—A GENTLEMAN giving up school, intends to sell a fine lot of school furniture very cheap. Inquire at No. 83 West 39th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO WOOD-DEALERS.—AN ADVANCE OF $15,000, to be satisfactorily secured, is wanted by a gentleman owning a large tract of superb wood and timber land within a few miles of the City of Richmond, Virginia. Arrangements are in progress for cutting and shipping wood, lumber, railroad ties, &c., for the sale of which on commission an arrangement will be made with the party making the required advance; the loan to be repaid from the first net proceeds of sales. For further particulars address W. M., Box No. 3,247 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO CAN CONTROL the investment of $20,000 in a coal company, possessing advantages in bringing coal to the market which will enable it to defy competition. With said party, if satisfactory, an arrangement will be made giving him the sale of the coal in New-York. For further explanation, address G. H. T., Box No. 3,247 Post-office, New-York.

$10,000.—A PARTY HAVING THIS sum to invest in a safe and lucrative cash business is offered a rare chance. The enterprise is very profitable, the trade being good all the year round. Transactions made entirely for cash. Address, giving real name, G. R., Box No. 107 Times Office. Communications confidential.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED AND successful retail grocery business in Brooklyn, a good stand; reason for selling, ill-health. Address [illegible] GROCERY, Box No. 168 Times Office, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. WILSON, of the town of Spencer, in the County of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, and EPHRAIM H. HILL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, (formerly partners in business in the firm name of WILSON & HILL, in the City of New-York,) who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 31, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH PLATNAWER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 31, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN GAYLORD WELLS, of the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 31, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS O. CANDEE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 31, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS C. WILLIAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 31, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE D. WARING, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George D. Waring in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1th day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1867.
d24-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHANIEL W. BURTIS, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under act of Congress of March 2, 1867. By order of Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of January, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Chambers of said District Court before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1867.
d31-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AZARIAH P. H. STEWART, Bankrupt. The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge, and a certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1867.
d31-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN O. GOODWIN, Bankrupt, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 5th day of December, A. D. 1867. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin O. Goodwin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.
EDW. GEBHARD, Solicitor, No. 52 Nassau-st., New-York City. d17-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Before John Fitch, Esq.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE COLLINS, Jr., Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE COLLINS, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, within said District, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 20th day of December, A. D., 1867.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
d24-law3wTu* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. HENNESSY, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Hennessy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d24-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. LANE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph M. Lane, of the Town of Somerville, County of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
d31-law3wTu No. 163 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. KIMBALL, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Kimball, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1867.
JOHN W. BRADLEY, Assignee,
At the office of Jackson & Beaman, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York City. d24-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GILBERT M. TODD, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Gilbert M. Todd, of Sing Sing, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 30, 1867.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d31-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN L. RANNEY, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Martin L. Ranney, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 30, 1867.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d31-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTHA L. KING, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Martha L. King, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 30, 1867.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d31-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Henry W. Prescott, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 30, 1867. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d31-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., N. Y. City.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MARTHA. Characters by Miss C. Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. G. Peaks, Mr. E. Seguin.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LE TESTAMENT DE CESAR GIRODOT and UN TIGRE DU BENGALE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, B. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, C. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Langard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE WILLOW COPSE. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"David Copperfield" and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party."

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
LITTLE DEW-DROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 30,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Patrie*, in an editorial yesterday, denounces those who assert that the Conference to which the Emperor NAPOLEON has invited the other European Powers for the settlement of the Roman question has been abandoned. It seems that the Great Powers of Europe have determined to ask of the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON the basis of the Conference, through which France seeks to negotiate a treaty for the settlement of the troubles of Italy. It is stated that the inability of Gen. MENABREA, the Prime Minister of Italy, to reconstruct his ministry is now the principal cause of the delay in perfecting the arrangements for the meeting of the Conference.

Mr. P. J. F. LE PLAY, the French engineer, who was at the head of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, has been made a Senator of France by an Imperial decree published yesterday.

Sunday night a gunshop in Cork was broken into by a party of eight Fenians, and rifled of its contents.

The steamship *Deutschland*, from Bremen Dec. 14 and Southampton Dec. 17, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

The Masons of Philadelphia have purchased a lot at the corner of Broad and Filbert streets, on which they intend to erect a new Masonic hall. The contract for the building has already been awarded, and the contractor guarantees to lay the corner-stone next St. John's Day, and finish the edifice five years hence, at a cost of three-fourths of a million of dollars. The new hall will be of granite, and in the Norman style. The four sides of the building will be of granite, the only difference in the design being in the front on Broad-street, which, it is intended, will present one of the most magnificent features of that thoroughfare.

A Quebec dispatch of the 28th inst. says that the effort of the Board of Trade to make terms between the ship-builders and workmen has failed, the ship-builders refusing to employ any union men, and the men sticking to the union. It is thought that the shipyards will be closed altogether, and much distress is anticipated among the families of the workingmen.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway has reduced the wages of its laborers from $1 75 per day to $1 25. It has also reduced the number about one-half.

Gov. COX, of Ohio, has ordered a special election for member of Congress in the Eighth District of that State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. C. S. HAMILTON.

JOHN W. SIMPSON was crushed to death at Newark yesterday, between two street-cars, which were running in opposite directions.

The Montana Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 25th inst.

Several important decisions were rendered yesterday by the Supreme Court, General Term, and among them one in the case of the Bank of Commonwealth *vs.* VAN VLECK & TUCKER. Judge CLERKE in this action decides in regard to the Legal-tender act that a loan of a certain number of dollars in gold must be paid in gold. This is an important question hitherto undecided. In the matter of the attachment of FREEMAN B. BIRD, &c., *vs.* The steamship *Josephine*, &c., the Court says the order must be reversed, with costs. In the case of MAURICE LANNEGAN, tried in the General Sessions, the judgment is affirmed. In the case of the People *ex rel.* BROWN *vs.* RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller, the order is reversed, but without costs.

Mr. B. FRANK WATSON, late a member of the Massachusetts Bar, was, on motion, yesterday admitted to practice as attorney and counselor in all the Courts of this State. He took the oath of office in the Supreme Court, General Term, and signed the roll of attorneys.

A large meeting of liquor-dealers and brewers was held at the Astor House yesterday for the purpose of conferring with members elect of the Legislature with reference to the Excise law. Mr. JOHN MCKEON, counsel for the liquor-dealers, introduced a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, which was referred to a joint committee. Another meeting will be held Thursday next.

The Board of Education held a special meeting last evening, President MCLEAN in the chair. The most important item of business presented was the annual report of the Finance Committee, by which it appeared that the receipts for the past year have been $3,020,832 26, and the expenditures, $2,763,969 96.

Mr. JOEL D. PRICE, the druggist, who was at first suspected of having something to do with the Brooklyn poisoning case, but was exonerated by the Coroner's jury, has received a letter, signed by many well-known merchants of this City, congratulating him upon the result, and assuring him of their unfaltering confidence in his innocence from the first.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the Tavern and Excise License ordinance, by a vote of 14 to 9. Resolutions to pave various streets with Nicolson pavement were concurred in. The resolution calling on the City and State to protect naturalized citizens abroad was also concurred in.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a resolution was presented to pay WM. A. HERRING, a clerk in the Finance Department, $2,500 for extra services. It was laid over.

We are indebted to Mr. W. BURNS, Jr., Purser of the steamship *San Francisco*, for late California and Nicaragua papers.

A fairly active business was transacted in Cotton yesterday, at a shade firmer prices. Flour and Grain were moderately dealt in at slightly irregular figures. Provisions were quiet; Pork and Hogs held more firmly; Lard and Tallow depressed. Other articles varied little. The freight engagements were limited.

The number of beef cattle for the weekly supply at the National yards is 1,015. Yesterday transactions were active, so long as the supply of good cattle lasted. Sales were quick at about ½c. ⅌ lb. advance on last week's figures. But as soon as all the best droves were disposed of trade dragged heavily, and the market closed dull enough for such cattle as were offered. Several hundred of common cattle were held over for a better market. Still there is an active demand for marketable bullocks at 15c.@17c. ⅌ lb., net weight. A few of the extras were sold for 18c.@19c. ⅌ lb., net weight. Large numbers of rough oxen and thin steers were sold for 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb., net weight. Rough stags, tough, old cows, and scallawag steers, if sold at all, were turned out at 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Fat calves are in excellent request, at 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Extra fattened sell for 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Poor ones, 6c.@9c. The cold weather has improved the sheep market a trifle for really good sheep. The receipts are moderately large, with slow sales of the heavy supply of inferior stock. There is no change in prices since the last report. Sheep sell from 3½c. to 9c. ⅌ lb., according to quality. Fair mutton sheep sell quickly at 5c.@6c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Only a small proportion of the downs are taken for more than 6c. ⅌ lb., live weight.

The Condition of Manufacturing Industry—Mr. Sprague's Speech.

The Senate may or may not heed Mr. SPRAGUE's argument on the cotton tax, but it ought not to be indifferent to the startling array of facts with which his position on that subject is fortified. They are not the random assertions of an irresponsible politician intent upon producing a partisan effect. They are the well-considered statements of one who knows whereof he speaks, and whose complete identification with the manufacturing interests renders him a competent witness in matters affecting their condition and prospects.

Mr. SPRAGUE has outgrown the delusion that the country became rich under the enormous expenditures of the war. He sees that the taxation raised, and the debt incurred to carry on the war, deducted so much from the available wealth of the nation, which is to that extent poorer than it would otherwise have been. The increase of productive forces has not kept pace with the destruction incident to the war; so that we have neither benefited by the war outlay nor maintained the gradual advance which a comparison of years should have exhibited. Thus, in regard to Rhode Island, the machinery employed during the last seven years has depreciated in value seventy per cent., while nothing like a corresponding provision has been made for its renewal.

As for the condition to which industry and enterprise have been reduced, nothing more disastrous can be conceived. Mr. SPRAGUE declares that within the range of his business knowledge not a single manufacturing interest can be found that "is not almost destroyed—at any rate prostrated to the very dust." More than depression is implied in this statement. It indicates an injury which threatens permanently to prejudice the chances of our cotton growers and manufacturers in the markets of the world. The cotton planting interest Mr. SPRAGUE represents as all but crushed out of existence—and his opinion rests on his own observation and experience as a planter since 1862. "In my judgment you have not this interest in your hands," are the words he addressed to Senators who hesitate to repeal the cotton tax; "I am afraid that you have lost it for ever." The cheap cotton of India has gained ground in Europe, and "a fabric is to-day produced by the skill and labor of Englishmen equal to the best fabric that American machinery has yet been able to produce." Our improvements have not kept pace with our needs. We have fallen behind in the competition for cotton supremacy, and the largest manufacturer in the United States is compelled to confess that he does "not know of an article that the American manufacturer can now produce and export and compete with foreign manufacturers in the markets of the world even with the draw-back." Hard times, therefore, do but partially account for the dullness that prevails or afford a clue to the embarrassment that exists. The worst feature is the exclusion of our manufacturers from foreign markets in consequence of their inability to compete with other producers. They are literally driven off the field, with no present likelihood of regaining the foothold they formerly had.

Much of this injury is self-inflicted. Were it an inevitable result of the war, it might be submitted to philosophically as part of the price paid for national unity. But though the burdens inseparable from war have had some effect, it has been slight in comparison with that which has been occasioned by the blunders and absurdities of our fiscal system, and the reckless extravagance of our Government. We have done almost all that could be done, short of actual suppression, to cripple and crush the energies of the people. Cotton-planting has been well nigh taxed to death; and Mr. SPRAGUE, speaking with the condition of New-England vividly impressed on his mind, avers that "thousands and thousands of men, women and children are to-day suffering from the want of employment," in consequence of the taxes and the unwise legislation of recent years. Still more remarkable is another observation in the same connection. "We have taxed out of existence interests which have made us a prosperous people," are words that should be calmly pondered by those who imagine that the country suffers from mere temporary depression.

The relation of Mr. SPRAGUE to the Republican Party adds to the significance of this indictment of the financial and fiscal policy of the Government for which that party is properly responsible. Its high tariff legislation has failed to produce the results expected. The interests which Congress has undertaken more especially to protect by prohibitory duties are the interests which Mr. SPRAGUE depicts as on the verge of ruin. The evils of necessary internal taxation have been aggravated a thousand fold by fraud and the obstinacy with which reform has been resisted. Nor is this all. The wisest fiscal system is bad enough in difficult periods. But the bad system we have has been made worse by the maintenance of an extravagant expenditure and the persistency with which the Treasury has been saddled with objects utterly unsuited to our condition. The fatuity that would tax an overtaxed people to pay the national debt in advance of its maturity is only equaled by the folly which adds to the embarrassments of trade by a constant playing with the currency. These features of the Treasury policy are denounced by Mr. SPRAGUE as among the chief causes of the gloom which overhangs the business of the country. He is emphatic, too, in his censure of the dilatoriness of the Senate in regard to the most important measures that are before it. The repeal of the cotton tax should be immediate, to be of the slightest service; yet the Senate wasted days in discussing details, and adjourned for the holidays without final action. The same unaccountable proneness to delay deprives us of the benefit which the prompt passage of the House anti-contraction bill would confer.

Ireland and England—Irishmen and Englishmen.

The London *Times* discourses elaborately about the bitterness of feeling between Irishmen and Englishmen in connection with the late Fenian outrages. It shows, to the complete satisfaction, doubtless, of every Englishman, that the Irish are not only culpable in all respects, but that their culpability is owing to the inherent character of their nature. No people but the Irish could be guilty of such atrocious actions as it is their heart's delight to practice—Englishmen, least of all, even the worst possible Englishmen. The horrible thoughts that can never be got out of the head of an Irishman, can never be got into the head of an Englishman; and though there is hardly such a thing as a pure Englishman in England, the pure Irishman remains such wherever he may go. This is rather a free paraphrase of the *Times* argument on this point; but these are really the ideas it sets forth.

Another of the positions of the English organ is that the Irishism of the Irish has its origin in "the outrageous egotism, the utter selfishness, the shortsightedness, and downright folly of an exaggerated national sentiment." Here we confess we cannot help stumbling somewhat; for if this theory be true, what sort of an idea must we form of the Englishism of the English? That is to say, if the horrible Irish nature is due to an exaggerated national vanity, conceit and egotism, what kind of a nature must the Englishman have, and, were we not afraid, we might even ask, what kind of a nature must the Scotchman have? But no. Though we suppose all the world has been accustomed to figure the Englishman as the very embodiment of national vanity, there nevertheless come from it the highest traits of magnanimity, liberality and manhood. It is, as we know, an uncommon thing in the world to find figs and thistles growing from the same bush; and where, we are told, that in one people the worst, and in another people the best, characteristics, grow from the same root of egotism, our chief cause of surprise is not the fact itself, but the possibility of the existence of such an egregious vanity as could so blind the eyes to the logic of human nature.

Irish nature, moreover, is hopeless. It is forever given up to—being Irish. "Had the Irish race," says the *Times*, "been one-eyed, to see a foe alone; one-handed, to do naught but the deed of blood; and with the simplicity of reasoning powers to see one law of life and set of interests, suitable for itself alone, it could not have been more thoroughly made to the hand of agitators and demagogues." What is the use, then, of bothering any more about such a race? Why reason with it, and labor to change it? It would be as much a waste of time to try to bring the Irish up to the level of the English as it would be to try to bring the English down to the level of the Irish. The best way is to philosophically recognise the intrinsic goodness of the one, and the everlasting badness of the other—and then to cut off Ireland from all English association, and permit her people to carry on their natural rascalities to their heart's content.

If the *Times*' facts and arguments be correct, we do not see that any other conclusion can possibly be reached. In fact, its position is the strongest reason we have ever seen put forth in favor of Fenianism and Irish independence. Our own opinion, however, after some observation of Irish and English character, is, that its facts and arguments are both wrong—that Irish human nature is very much like English human nature at the bottom; and that if the relations of the two peoples had been reversed—if an Irish Government, possessing the power, had treated the English people for eight centuries as the English Government has for eight centuries treated the Irish people, we should, very likely, by this time, have seen the English just as cantankerous as they now find the Irish. If not, why not?

The New American Route to Asia—The Commerce of the Future.

Within a short time, four cargoes of tea have been carried from China to England by what must now be called the American route to Asia. Hong Kong, Panama, New-York and London—any one, by glancing at a map, can see the advantages this line has over the difficult and circuitous routes now followed by Chinese-European commerce. As soon as we get the Pacific Railroad completed, it will be Hong Kong, San Francisco, and across the continent to New-York direct for Europe. It will be the shortest, quickest and best line of commercial communication; and though the cost of transportation must at first be rather high, yet the advantages in other respects will be more than a set-off, and upon light and expensive articles like tea, the difference will not be severely felt. Already, as the steamship lists show, a portion of the European travel to China is coming this way—from a European port to New-York, hence by way of Panama to San Francisco, and thence by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels to China. Travelers and commercial agents from Europe speak of the advantages this route has for them; and it cannot be long before a much greater proportion of them avail themselves of it. There is no question that, if it be the most advantageous route, it will assert itself, and command the travel and the mails and the traffic. Commerce takes account of little else beside its own fixed laws; and time, distance, cost, are the factors which control its lines of communication.

There is no question that these first important ventures in the way of carrying cargoes of tea by this new route will be hereafter followed by innumerable others in the same direction.

It is unfortunate for our country that the condition of its commercial marine should be so bad at the present time, and that its prospects should not be better for the following year. There are one or two items of legislation before Congress which, to begin with, should be acted upon without delay, even if members should find themselves incompetent to give attention to larger and more comprehensive measures of commercial development.

The President and the District Commanders.

Mr. JOHNSON certainly adopts strange methods of proving his anxiety for the peace and restoration of the South or for the reëstablishment of harmonious relations between Congress and himself. His proceedings would be more intelligible if his understood purpose were to embarrass and delay the working of the reconstruction law, and to goad Congress into excesses by constantly multiplying the causes of difference and irritation.

The removal of Gens. ORD and POPE just when the most critical stage of reconstruction has been reached in their respective Districts may not be incompatible with an honest desire for peace, but will be more likely to encounter an unfriendly interpretation. Nothing has recently occurred in either District that calls for Executive interference; nor has aught at any time been charged against either of these officers which implies an abuse of authority or a departure from the letter or spirit of the law. Gen. ORD has the reputation of a faithful and judicious officer, and the administration of his department has been marked by excellent temper and moderation. More than once he has rebuked the over-officiousness of subordinates, and his regard for the law has been almost uniformly accompanied with a correct sense of the exigencies of the situation and a humane anxiety for the material interest of all classes. If, as is alleged, his transfer to another command is in accordance with his own wish, we can but regret the inevitable interference with the routine of his department at a time when interruption, from whatever cause, will operate injuriously. Gen. POPE has had a more difficult task to perform in executing the law in the presence of an opposition more thoroughly organized than exists elsewhere. Yet he too, has been temperate, courteous and in the main just. Fidelity to the law has exposed him to attack, and long ago gave birth to intrigues for his removal. But so far as the public know, he has striven to perform his duty with the least possible offence to the civil authorities of the States embraced in his command. Under his direction the preliminaries of reconstruction have been completed satisfactorily, and there has been no reason for apprehending failure or delay in reference to the ulterior proceedings. Even against POPE, therefore, nothing can be truly charged for which he should have forfeited his position, or which implies neglect of duty or violation of the intent of the law.

On the face of the matter, then, the removal of Gen. POPE wears the appearance of punishment for adhering to the expressed will of Congress rather than the known wishes of the President. He has been removed, as SHERIDAN and SICKLES were before him—for having steadily enforced the policy embodied in the law, instead of bowing obsequiously to the opinions of the erudite BICKLEY or accepting the obstructive interpretation emanating from Mr. JOHNSON. In this light Congress and the country will both see the whole affair.

It is at least possible, moreover, that the game does not lie altogether on the surface. The near future has doubtless entered into the calculation quite as much as the past. In both departments the period approaches when the opponents of the law will have their last chance of frustrating it by voting down the new Constitutions. In Arkansas and Mississippi, as in Alabama and Georgia, active preparations are going on to prevent the success of the Constitutions at the polls. Powerful organizations are afoot for the accomplishment of this object; and one of the auxiliaries relied upon is the transfer of the controlling power of the District Commanders from hands friendly to the law to hands in sympathy if not in league with the opposition. In these circumstances, the removal of POPE seems to be especially unfortunate. The fact that it is attended with circumstances which imply censure and disgrace make it especially unjust.

Let us hope that Congress will not allow itself to be provoked by these occurrences into a renewal of its old quarrel with the President. That he has not transcended his powers in the removal of POPE must be admitted. That he may even have been influenced "by a desire to heal local irritation and mitigate causes of difference," is not impossible. The opinion to be formed on this point will in a large degree depend upon the course of Gen. POPE's successor, and upon the manner in which the President uses his opportunities during the remaining stages of reconstruction. Congress can afford to wait and see. It is so absolutely master of the situation, that it has little to fear from Mr. JOHNSON; and its energies will be more wisely employed in doing whatever events may render necessary to secure the early success of the reconstruction plan than in devising schemes for crippling and degrading the Executive.

The New American Treaty with King Kamehameha.

Gen. MCCOOK, our Minister Resident at the Sandwich Islands, is now in Washington, with the intention, it is understood, of presenting for ratification a new treaty of reciprocity with the government to which he is representative. The features of the treaty have not yet been made public, but we understand they are of the most liberal and advantageous character, and such as must redound to the interests of the vast commerce which we shall ere long have on the Pacific Ocean, with the nations of the Orient. In view of this commerce, the importance of our being on a proper footing with regard to the Sandwich Islands cannot be exaggerated. The French and English Governments have had their eyes on those islands during the whole of the present century; but now another power begins to loom up on the Western verge of the American Continent which also has eyes that nothing can escape, and a purpose that nothing can baulk.

There is no purchase to be made in this case, and no money is required in connection with the treaty. It is simply a question of commercial reciprocity, and consequently must meet with the most favorable reception from all parties in the Senate, as it does from the Administration.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco have taken the matter up with great earnestness, and have telegraphed, in its favor, one of the longest and strongest dispatches that ever came over the wires. The Chamber of Commerce of this City will now take the subject up, and will doubtless send to Washington an appeal in its behalf no less emphatic. These are times when we are relaying and enlarging the foundations of our national greatness.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Louisville *Journal* says that the white race must and will control public action in the South; "even if the blacks outnumbered the whites two to one," it says, "the whites would soon make themselves the dominant race." We never doubted this, until we saw clearly that the Southern whites themselves do not believe it. If they did they certainly would not hold themselves so pertinaciously aloof from the work of reorganizing their governments as they do. If brains, culture, political sagacity and experience are of any value in public affairs, the whites have every possible advantage over the blacks in the Southern States. It seems to us they ought to have a little more confidence in their own ability than they show.

We are glad to know that our citizens will very soon be able to buy postage stamps as readily and easily as they can other trifles of which they have constant need. Postmaster KELLY is making arrangements for having them kept for sale by druggists, stationers and others at convenient points throughout the City,—so that they can be bought without special application at the Post-office and its subordinate stations. This convenience has long been needed by the public.

The *Tribune* copies something from our columns, and then tries to wrest it to Mr. SEWARD's injury by saying that "the TIMES is understood to be the organ of Mr. SEWARD, so far as any paper can be the organ of that gentleman." What is meant by this qualifying phrase we do not pretend to guess; but the main statement is utterly without foundation. The TIMES is no more the organ of Mr. SEWARD than the *Tribune* is. He has just as much to do with that paper as with this, and it would be quite as just and fair to hold him, in any degree or to any extent, responsible for its utterances as for ours. The *Tribune* has seldom experienced any difficulty in finding or inventing grounds in Mr. SEWARD's own sayings or doings, enough to serve its purposes of hostility:—it might afford him and us the simple justice of not holding him responsible for any opinions we may express.

Ex-Senator FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, opposes, in a recent letter, very strenuously, the ratification of the Constitution recently framed by the Convention in that State. He says it gives all negroes the right to vote, while it disfranchises many thousands of white men who, like himself, opposed secession as long as possible, and that its general tendency is to elevate the blacks at the expense of the whites. The Constitution fails to provide for the education of the children of the blacks in any practicable way, and is proscriptive, unjust and unwise in many of its provisions. Grant all this to be true:—the question remains, how do the white people of the Southern States hope or expect to better their condition by rejecting this Constitution? This is a practical business, and the Southern people ought to take a practical view of it.

If Admiral SEMMES will persist in extolling his own Alabamian gallantry, as he does by continued lecturing, he cannot object to an occasional selection of gems from his precious collection of illustrations for exhibition and admiration at the North. One of his chief claims to grateful appreciation is that he respected private property. Having overhauled an outward-bound California steamer under the misapprehension that she was homeward bound and gold-laden, although there were 500 passengers on board provided with considerable money for their own personal use, and although according to the laws of war he had a perfect right to seize it all, this spotless and fearless warrior magnanimously refrained from despoiling them. Words fail us to express our admiration of the moral heroism exhibited by the high-minded Admiral in keeping his hands out of those 500 pockets.

The Doctors (of Divinity) who disagreed lately in the TIMES, relative to the amount of drunkenness to be seen in Europe, have been reconciled in their statements by the London papers, which consider that the one who saw little or no drunkenness must have alluded to the Continent, and the one who was shocked at its universality must have been speaking of the British Isles. The simple fact is that wherever light beers and wines are commonly used, drunkenness is a thing of exceeding rarity—as throughout the Continent; and wherever strong drink, liquors and fiery spirit is resorted to for that stimulant, which all the world seems to crave in some shape, drunkenness is disgustingly common—as throughout Britain. In America, the taste for spirits has been mollified by the large introduction of beers and wines from Germany and France; and America is by just so much better than England in the degrading vice of drunkenness. As long as people *will* drink, light potations and stringent excise will be the best promoters of temperance.

The Registrar-General of Great Britain furnishes material for a new attack upon the "disuse of marriage" in the upper classes of that nation. Among the lower orders marriage at a pretty early age is the rule, while the unmarried ones belong disproportionately to the higher and the upper-middle ranks. Of the women above the age of twenty in England and Wales, between 300,000 and 400,000 *must* remain single, on account of the actual excess of females over males. The number who *are* single is 1,537,000, nearly all between twenty and forty years of age. Fifty-eight per cent. of English women are married, three per cent. are widows, and thirty-nine per cent. are spinsters—two out of every five. These and other facts are wrought up by a writer in the *North British Review*, to show a sad state of things among the young, increase of luxury and self-indulgence among the men, and of extravagance and "fastness" among the maidens, and he predicts grave consequences—failing health and temper, idle lives, morbid extravagance in pleasure-seeking, deterioration of manners and social morals, and many other evils significant of decay in a community. How is it with us?

A correspondent writing to the *Rural New-Yorker*, from Tennessee, gives a clear view of the difficulty obstructing the development of agriculture in that State. He says the trouble lies in two facts: 1. The war openly waged in 1861 was emphatically a politician's war, and, in that State, not so much a sectional as a civil war; and, 2. The conflict is not yet ended, nor is likely soon to be. In a civil war no neutrality is tolerated and the persecution of one party by the other is simply a question of turning tables. At one time the Brownlow faction were in the minority, and were driven, many of them, as outcasts from their homes. Now, in the ascendant, they are unwearied in forcing their opponents to sacrifice their property, and in their turn leave the State. It is a fight of mutual hatred, and just now it "deprives adult males by the ten thousand, men of property, intelligence, patriotism and self-respect, of the republican right to vote, sit on juries, the bench as judges, in the halls of legislation and executive chair, apparently for no better purpose than to inflict on the disfranchised and outlawed party cruel and unjust punishment, by the perversion of all the powers of the ballot-box, jury-box, bench, legislative and executive offices in the State." A change in the conditions of power would probably be a mere reversal of positions—the general condition remaining the same. In such a Kilkenny state of affairs we can get up but little sympathy with either party, but can only hope that something may induce them to exercise a little common sense—the best statesmanship.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 30.

DISCHARGE OF NAVY-YARD EMPLOYES.

To-morrow over 130 men, who were notified on Tuesday last, will be discharged from their employment in the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy-yard. The Bureau of Steam Engineering will also discharge a large number.

POST-OFFICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The General Post-office is now engaged in revising the affairs of a large number of Post-offices throughout the country, and making final settlements of their accounts. It is discovered that in many of the offices the business has greatly increased, which being shown to the satisfaction of the Department, the salaries of Postmasters at such offices will be increased. In other offices, where the business has decreased, a corresponding reduction will be made in the salary of Postmasters.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

The Congressional Directory for the second session of the Fortieth Congress has been issued by Major BEN. PERLEY POOR, at a cost to the Government of fifteen cents per copy. It has heretofore cost an average of fifty cents, and the new edition contains many improvements, including a brief *resume* of the political life of all the members of the present Congress, together with a statement of the votes and the majorities by which they were elected. It was arranged on the plan of the British Parliamentary Companion.

INCREASED COMPENSATION TO CLERKS.

Soon after it assembled, the House of Representatives called upon the heads of Departments for a statement of the amount disbursed by them under the act of Congress giving employes of the Government in Washington 20 per cent. additional compensation. The following statements have been received: From the Treasury, $647,334 67; from the War Department, $345,402 62. From the Navy Department, $47,015 77; from the Post-office Department, $55,508 01; from the Department of Agriculture, $20,079 01; total thus far, $1,115,340 08. The State and Interior Departments and Attorney-General's Office have not yet reported.

PORTRAIT OF CHIEF-JUSTICE MARSHALL.

A party of gentlemen, to the number of sixty, have purchased the portrait of Chief-Justice MARSHALL, by REMBRANDT PEALE, for $3,000, and propose to present it to Chief-Justice CHASE. The painting of WASHINGTON before Yorktown, by the same artist, which has for nearly twenty years adorned the eastern staircase of the Senate wing, will soon be removed by its owners, the descendants of the artist, unless Congress shall prevent it by purchasing the picture. It has been in its present position so long that almost every one has regarded it as national property.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 30.

THE HAVANA CONSULSHIP.

The office of Consul-General at Havana has been vacant for some months, the Senate last Summer having failed to confirm the nomination made by the President. As a consequence, Mr. SAVAGE was left in charge of the business as Vice-Consul. Mr. H. R. DE LA REINTREE, a clerk of the State Department, was sent to Havana several weeks ago to relieve Mr. SAVAGE, and will discharge the duties of Consul temporarily, or until a Consul-General shall be duly appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. GILLEM.

Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. GILLEM, recently appointed commander of the Fourth Military District until the arrival of Gen. MCDOWELL from California, left the city this afternoon to relieve Gen. ORD, and assume command of the Fourth District, headquarters at Jackson, Miss.

THE GREEK BONDS.

Information has been received here that a definite arrangement was recently concluded between the holders of the Greek bonds of 1824 and 1825 and the Greek Government, the latter agreeing to pay £55,000 sterling annually for the period of fifty years for the redemption of these bonds. This decision of the Government has contributed to raise its credit abroad, particularly in England. The debt for which these bonds were issued having been contracted previous to the establishment of Greece as an independent State, and considered of so doubtful a character that the English Government never deemed proper to urge the payment of the claims of English subjects, who are the principal bondholders.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

Mr. W. F. BALTON, of San Francisco, under date of the 25th of November, writes to the Department of State that gold has been discovered by a party of explorers with which he is connected, at the headwaters of the Skeina and Copper Rivers, in paying quantity, from both deep and river diggings.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW-YEAR RECEPTION.

At 11 o'clock A. M. on New-Year's Day the President will receive the members of the Cabinet and foreign Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Claims. At 11:30 o'clock A. M. the officers of the Army and Navy and the Marine Corps will be received. At 11:45 A. M. the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812, and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia will be received. The reception of citizens will commence at 12 M., at which hour the gates of the inclosure will be opened, and will terminate at 2 o'clock P. M. Ladies will be received. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order notifying officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, in this city, to assemble at the Navy Department at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and thence proceed to pay their respects to the President of the United States. A similar order relating to Army officers will be issued by the Secretary of War *ad interim*.

OTHER RECEPTIONS.

The several heads of departments, members of Congress, and others, will receive visitors on New Year's Day.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MORTON.

United States Senator MORTON, of Indiana, in response to the invitation of the Soldiers and Sailors' Union, addressed a large audience to-night in the hall of that Association, his subject being "The Issues of 1868." He said that among them would be the complete restoration of the Southern State Governments into the hands of the rebels by the defeat of the Congressional plan of reconstruction; and that the success of the Democratic Party directly involved a compensation for slaves, the assumption of the rebel war debt, and pensions to Confederate soldiers, their widows and orphans. He analyzed Gen. HANCOCK's recent order, which the President had laid before Congress in his Message, saying that it made no mention whatever of the business of reconstruction, but was directed entirely to a recognition of the legal character of the existing State Governments, and that the President pledged himself to sustain them fully in the execution of their powers. If Gen. HANCOCK supported the principles against which he fought and became the ally of his enemies against his friends, his laurels would wither like the tender flowers beneath the simoon of the desert.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Señor ROMERO, in a note to the Secretary of State, dated Mexico, Dec. 9, says:

"Our Congress met yesterday. In the inclosed copy of our official paper you will find the President's Message, and the answer from Señor MONTES, the Speaker of the House. In both speeches friendly allusions were made to the United States, which I hope may be read with interest and pleasure in the North. The President urges me to return to Washington, but I have not made up my mind on the subject."

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, the Chief Justice announced the adoption of the following rule:

Ordered, that upon the filing of a transcript of a record brought up by writ of error or appeal, the appearance of the counsel for the plaintiff in error or appellant shall be entered, and no motion to dismiss, except on special assignment by the courts, shall be heard unless previous notice has been given to the adverse party, or the counsel or attorney of such party.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss RICHINGS commenced a short season of English opera at this establishment last evening. The attendance was not so extensive as it might have been, but the holidays perhaps had something to do with the matter; there is consolation in that reflection. The opera was the "Crown Diamonds," which was given with spirit by the soloists—all well known and approved by the public. The dialogues were not easily followed, owing, perhaps, to the fact that there were not sufficient people in attendance to hear them comfortably. The orchestra was good, and the chorus, although occasionally weak, was passable. It is unnecessary to say anything of AUBER's opera, which, in its English form, is simply a musical drama of an exceedingly interesting character. It gave satisfaction to the audience, and will undoubtedly bear repetition.

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

Last evening Mr. DICKENS read *Nicholas Nickleby* and *Boots at the Hollow-Tree Inn*, to a large and enthusiastic audience. He will finish his third course of readings here this evening with *David Copperfield* and *Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party*.

On Thursday evening next Mr. DICKENS will commence a fourth course of readings with *Doctor Marigold*. This is, in England, one of the most popular of his readings. He has read it in a vast number of places, and always with the greatest success. There is a kind of traveling peddler in England known as a "Cheap Jack," who carries his wares in a cart, and addresses his audience from the cart's footboard. Doctor Marigold is an embodiment of the whole "Cheap Jack" class, a little exalted for the artistic purposes of a touching story. The "Cheap Jack" is always facetious and voluble, and his manner of selling his goods is exactly illustrated in Mr. DICKENS' reading. As *Doctor Marigold* is not included in any American edition of DICKENS' works, except the "Diamond," TICKNOR & FIELDS have published it separately, for the convenience of those who wish to know the story before hearing it read, in uniform style with the little reading-books for the first course.

The sale of tickets for Mr. DICKENS' fourth course of readings took place yesterday. Some of the most anxious ones gathered at the door of Steinway Hall at 9 o'clock the night before. At 9 o'clock in the morning, when the ticket office opened, there were nearly one hundred persons in the line. The first reading of the fourth course will be given on Thursday next, and the others respectively on the 3d, 9th and 10th proximo. Mr. DICKENS will then visit Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities, and returning will give several readings again in this City.

Hon. A. H. H. DAWSON, who was a companion of DICKENS in the prairie excursions made during his first visit to this country, recently addressed him a note suggesting a method of disposing of seats for his readings which would give more satisfaction to the public as being less profitable to the speculators. The following is Mr. DICKENS' reply:

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, 14th December, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I beg to thank you for your letter recalling a very agreeable and interesting excursion, of which I distinctly remember the smallest particulars. It is my most earnest desire to render the tickets for my readings as widely and easily accessible as possible. I hope the difficulties in the way may be soon overcome. But the plan you suggest has invariably failed when any approach to it has been tried in England. It was tried with no better success when I read in Paris a few years ago, and was abolished within a few hours.

Dear Sir, faithfully yours,
CHARLES DICKENS.

The Late Gen. Griffin.

Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, United States Army, whose funeral took place in Washington on Saturday last, died of yellow fever at Galveston, in September. Gen. GRIFFIN was born in Ohio, and graduated at West Point in 1847, and served throughout the Mexican war as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery. He commanded Battery D, Fifth Artillery, at the first Bull Run, during the siege of Yorktown and at the battle of Hanover Court-House. In June, 1862, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Morell's Division, Fifth Corps. As Brigade Commander he participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, the second Bull Run and Antietam. Shortly after the battle of Antietam he succeeded to the command of the First Division, Fifth Corps, and remained its commander from the disastrous battles of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, through the bloody Wilderness campaign of 1863, until the fall of Petersburgh. At the battle of Five Forks he was placed by Gen. SHERIDAN in command of the Fifth Corps, and after the surrender at Appomattox Court-House he was directed, as commander of the Fifth Corps, to receive the arms and colors of the Army of Northern Virginia.

It will be seen by this short sketch that Gen. GRIFFIN was in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac. He was, in every sense of the word, a "fighting General," and many are the stories told of his daring and gallantry. Staff officers found him, during an engagement, as often on the skirmish line as near his division flag. He possessed the confidence of his men to an unusual degree. To quote the words of Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, the present Governor of Maine, "the officers of this division feel satisfied that no blood has ever been shed through any error of judgment on his part."

Gen. GRIFFIN married, in the Winter of 1861, the second daughter of the late Hon. W. T. CARROLL, of Washington. His wife graced with her presence the hardships and pleasures of camp life for a considerable portion of the time, and with her infant son shared the perils of one battle-field.

After the armies were disbanded, Gen. GRIFFIN was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry and brevetted Major-General in the Regular Army. After a short residence at Portland, Me., he was placed in command of the Department of Texas, with headquarters at Galveston. Here he remained until he followed his only son to the grave—both victims to the dread pestilence. Just before his illness, Gen. GRIFFIN detailed an officer to take the families of several of those who had perished to the North. Before the necessary preparations for their departure could be made, the sad party was joined by Gen. GRIFFIN's heart-broken widow. Gen. GRIFFIN, when he temporarily succeeded Gen. SHERIDAN in command of the Fifth Military District, was directed to remove his headquarters to New-Orleans. He replied that to leave Galveston was like deserting one's post in time of battle. He preferred to remain, and to remain was to die.

FINANCIAL.

Public Debt—Good Faith—Letter from Hon. E. G. Spaulding.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24, 1867.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator, Washington:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of the recent report of the Finance Committee brought in by Senator SHERMAN, and Senate Bill No. 207, "for funding the national debt, and for the conversion of the notes of the United States, accompanied by your letter of the 19th inst., asking my opinion on the proposed measure, or any of its parts, and desiring me to communicate my suggestions at an early day.

I am deeply impressed with the importance of a return to the specie standard at the earliest moment consistent with the operations of the Government and people. I concur fully in that part of the report of your Committee which seeks "to secure to the holders of United States notes, as soon as possible, their value in gold." This, in my opinion, should engage the earnest efforts of Congress and the Executive; and I am much gratified to see your Committee so earnest and decided in urging a return to the specie standard at the earliest practicable moment. A resumption of specie payments by the Government, the banks and people, is the first great thing to be accomplished. This would dispose of nearly all the complicated and disturbing issues that have been raised by politicians and others, as to the time when, and the kind of money in which the debts shall be paid. It would demonstrate more clearly than anything else our resources and ability to pay the public debt, and our determination to preserve unimpaired the good faith of the nation, and establish all business operations on a firm and enduring basis.

I notice that Senator SHERMAN, in his report, (pages 6 and 7,) giving countenance to the idea that the 5-20 bonds, under the act of 25th February, 1862, may be paid in the depreciated greenback currency, is laboring under a material misapprehension of the facts in regard to the representations made by the agents of the Government when the loan was negotiated, and especially as to the time when those representations were made. Mr. SHERMAN says, "It is said that the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury who negotiated the 5-20 loan, gave a construction to this act at the time the loan was offered; that this was announced to the people, and upon the faith of this the loan was taken. Your committee can find no official declaration made by the Secretary on this subject, until after the loan was negotiated," and then refers to a letter written by Secretary CHASE, May 18, 1864, as being the first official declaration on the subject that has come to his knowledge. The Senator seems to consider that if the Secretary made official declarations, at the time the loan was negotiated, giving a construction to the act, to the effect that the principal, as well as the interest, was payable in coin, and that if both parties understood that to be the construction of the law, such declarations would form a part of the contract, and that the Government would be bound to make these declarations good, and to give effect to the contract as understood by both parties when it was made. Now, the proofs are at hand that such official representations were made by the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, before and at the time the loan was being negotiated, as I will now proceed to show.

Secretary CHASE, who negotiated that loan, decided as early as December, 1862, that a fair construction of all the loan acts under which the funded debt was contracted, required us to pay actual money—gold and silver—on all the funded debt of the Government; that a pretended payment in another promise of the United States was no payment, but merely changing the form of the debt. In other words, that a payment of the bonds in greenbacks would be merely substituting the debt of the Government in the form of legal-tender notes bearing no interest, for bonds bearing six per cent. interest, which would be manifestly unjust. This question came up on the kind of money that should be provided for paying that part of the funded debt, created prior to the rebellion, which fell due Jan. 1, 1863, and this decision was then made and published. The Committee of Ways and Means, in December, 1862, a short time before its maturity, desired to know whether any further legislation would be necessary to insure the payment of coin on that part of the funded debt falling due within a few days. In order to ascertain in a formal manner what construction the Secretary of the Treasury would put upon the law, a sub-committe from the Committee of Ways and Means was appointed, consisting of Mr. HOOPER, Mr. MORRILL and myself, to confer with the Secretary on the subject. This sub-committee called upon the Secretary at the Treasury Department, and after a full and free conference, *the Secretary decided that a fair construction of the law, as well as good faith, required him to pay all the funded debt in coin, and that he did not deem it necessary to have any further law passed to enable him to do so.*

Under these circumstances, the Committee of Ways and Means did not deem it necessary to report a bill authorizing or requiring the funded debt to be paid in coin, and consequently no further law was passed; and on the first of January, 1863, the funded debt falling due at that time was paid in coin. From the time this decision was made by Secretary CHASE, down to the present time, the same language has been held by each Secretary of the Treasury, namely, that the funded debt of the Government was payable in coin, both principal and interest, and that the Government would not seek to avail itself of the five years' option to redeem the 5-20 bonds until it was prepared to pay coin for the principal as well as the interest. But this is not the only proof.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, bankers in New-York City, were prominent sub-agents of the Government in negotiating the 5-20 bonds under the act of Feb. 25, 1862. Many persons who were desirous of subscribing to this loan, wanted to know authoritatively whether the principal of the bonds was payable in coin as well as the interest. In order to have the proof in hand to satisfy people on this point, FISK & HATCH, at the very time they were negotiating large amounts of this loan, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 3d of August, 1863, and received from him an official reply, signed by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which was immediately published in the New-York TIMES, as follows:

THE POPULAR LOAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are receiving numerous inquiries as to whether the United States Five-twenty bonds are redeemable in gold. We have received a letter from the Treasury Department most satisfactorily answering this question, (as it was once before answered by Mr. CHASE,) a copy of which we hand you herewith. The popular character of this loan, and its wide distribution among the people, render the subject one of universal public interest and importance, and we presume the publication of this letter will be acceptable to your readers.

(Signed) FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 3d inst. relative to the redemption of six per cent. 5-20 bonds of the loan of Feb. 25, 1862, has been received. The following is the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the redemption of the public debt:

"All coupon and registered bonds forming a part of the permanent loan of the United States *will be redeemed in gold.* The 5-20 sizes, being redeemable at any time within twenty years after the lapse of five years, belong to the *permanent* loan, and so also do the 20 years sixes of July 17, 1861, into which the three years 7-30s are convertible. All obligations and notes forming a part of the temporary loan will be paid at maturity in United States notes, unless before such maturity payment in specie shall have been generally resumed. The 7-30 three year bonds or notes form part of the temporary loan, with the privilege of conversion into 20 years sixes, in sums not less than $500. They will, therefore, be paid, if the holders prefer payment to conversion, in United States notes.

GEO. HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

To Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Bankers, New-York.

This official letter from the Treasury Department, in addition to its being published in all the newspapers, was published in handbill form, (one of the original handbills being now in my possession,) and sent broadcast among the people, to induce them to come forward and take up these bonds—which were *then on the market* under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and offered by him at par. I was at this time actively engaged in negotiating this loan. I advertised and circulated this letter extensively myself, and gave copies of it to subscribers at the time of making their subscription to this loan. I regarded these representations, made by authority of the Treasury Department, and upon the faith of which people were induced to subscribe for the loan, as forming a part of the contract, and that the Government is now bound to make these representations good; and that, whenever they seek to redeem these bonds, the principal as well as the interest should be paid in coin. I should regard it as a gross breach of faith on the part of the Government to attempt to evade these declarations, or equivocate in fulfilling this contract, or any part of it.

But aside from these representations made by the Secretary, I would suggest that the plain meaning of the act of '62, when read in connection with its title, leads to the same conclusion, and that Secretary CHASE, in giving the construction to the law which he did in negotiating the loan, gave a correct, practical, common-sense decision. The argument of the present Secretary, in his last annual report (pages 24, 25 and 26,) is able and conclusive on this point. The interpretation given to the act by both these distinguished Secretaries is in exact accordance with my intention at the time I drew and introduced the bill in the House, in January, 1862, and, as I believe, it was fully understood by Congress when it passed. The title of the act is expressive of the intention and purpose for which it was passed, namely, "An Act to authorize the Issue of United States Notes, and for the Redemption or Funding thereof, and for Funding the Floating Debt of the United States."

It was intended by this measure, in the imminent peril in which we were then placed by rebellion, to make a forced loan from capitalists, by compelling them to take legal-tender United States notes, which should be paid out to the army and navy, and for supplies and material of war, but at the same time give them a fair rate of interest for the use of their money, by allowing them to fund these legal tender notes as they should accumulate in their hands and not bearing interest, into a twenty years bond bearing six per cent. interest. In the opening speech which I made in the House on the 28th January, 1862, I said, "The demand notes put in circulation would meet the present exigencies of the Government, in the discharge of its existing liabilities to the army and navy, and contractors for supplies, materials and munitions of war. These notes would find their way into all the channels of trade among the people, and as they accumulate in the hands of capitalists, they would exchange them for six per cent. twenty years bonds. These circulating notes in the hands of the people, would enable them to pay taxes imposed, and would facilitate all business operations between farmers, mechanics, commercial business men and banks, and be equally as good as, and in most cases better than, the present irredeemable currency issued by the State banks. The $500,000,000 six per cent. twenty years bonds in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, ready to be issued, would afford ample opportunity for funding the Treasury notes as fast as capitalists might desire to exchange notes not bearing interest for coupon bonds of the United States bearing six per cent. interest, and amply secured by a tax on the people and all their property. In this way the Government will be able to get along with its immediate and pressing necessities, without being obliged to force its bonds on the market at ruinous rates of discount, the people under heavy taxation will be shielded against high rates of interest, and the capitalists will be afforded a fair compensation for the use of their money during the pending struggle of the country for national existence.

A suspension of specie payments is greatly to be deplored, but it is not a fatal step in an exigency like the present. The British Government and the Bank of England remained under suspension of specie payments from 1797 to 1821-2, a period of twenty five years. Gold is not as valuable as are the productions of the farmer and mechanic, for it is not as indispensable as food and raiment. Our army and navy must have what is more valuable to them than gold or silver—they must have food, clothing and the material of war. Treasury notes issued by the Government on the faith of the whole people, will purchase these indispensable articles, and the war can be prosecuted until we can enforce obedience to the Constitution and laws, and an honorable peace be thereby secured. This being accomplished, I will be among the first to advocate a speedy return to specie payments, and all measures that are calculated to preserve the honor and dignity of the Government in time of peace, and which I regret are not practicable in the prosecution of this war."

These are, in part, the remarks I made in the House on the Loan bill introduced by me, and which became a law Feb. 25, 1862. The operation of the bill, in the issue of the legal-tender notes, the paying them out to the army and navy, their final funding into a twenty years six per cent. bond, have been substantially what I stated would be its operation at the time I introduced it into the House. The object of the bill was to provide the means by which the floating and temporary debt then bearing heavily upon the Treasury might, by the operation of the act, be funded into a long bond without a heavy sacrifice in making the negotiation. Some gentlemen are now trying to reverse the obvious intent of the act, and unfund all this bonded debt, by again putting it into a *floating* and temporary form. I regard all these late shifts and quibbles to unsettle what I regard as already honorably fixed and determined by the Treasury Department under and in pursuance of law, as unworthy of this great nation, unstatesmanlike in those who advocate it, and if persisted in, will, I think, inevitably destroy the credit of the Government, and postpone indefinitely a resumption of specie payments.

Why take the back track under these funding loan bills? Why open the question at all at this time? The floating debt and temporary loans are already funded, or so nearly funded that there cannot be any reasonable doubt that, by the 15th July next, when the last series of 7-30 notes fall due, the whole will be funded into bonds, none of which are payable until 1882, being 15 years yet before they become due. The Government is not legally or morally bound to pay one dollar of the principal of these bonds until they become due. Then why trouble ourselves about funding that which is already funded, especially when it has to be done by repudiating the acts and declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury in the discharge of his official duties? Why raise the question now, as to the kind of money with which we are to pay bonds already outstanding, and which are not becoming due until 1882?

The $830,000,000 of three years 7-30 notes were all negotiated under representations made by the Treasury Department, similar to those made in respect to the 5-20 loan of '62, with an express stipulation that the holders of these notes should have the privilege of converting them, at maturity, into 5-20 bonds. The bonds of '62, as well as the bonds issued in redemption of the three series of 7-30 notes, all stand upon the same footing, and the Government is no doubt bound to pay the principal as well as interest in coin, whenever it seeks to retire these bonds under the five years option reserved in the face of the bonds. That such is the view taken by the present Secretary of the Treasury, fully appears by his letter to L. P. MORTON & Co., bankers in New-York, in which he says:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 15, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 13th inst. is received. I regard, as also did my predecessors, all bonds of the United States as payable in coin. The bonds that have matured since the suspension of specie payments have been so paid, and I have no doubt that the same will be true of all others. This being, as I understand it to be, the established policy of the Government, the 5-20 bonds of 1862, will either be called in at the expiration of five years from their date, and paid in coin, or be permitted to run until the Government is prepared to pay them in coin.

I am, very truly yours,
HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary.

Messrs. L. P. MORTON & Co., New-York.

Under the influence of this official declaration, most of the bonds have been taken on the exchange of the 7-30 notes, in pursuance of the stipulation on the back of the notes, and long before these bonds become due specie payments will no doubt be resumed, and we shall then have but one standard of value, and only one kind of money, namely, coin or its equivalent, in which to pay these bonds. Our population and resources will be nearly double then to what they are now. We shall be abundantly able to pay at that time in that currency which is recognized by all civilized nations as the true standard and measure of value, and thereby the honor and good faith of the nation will be fully maintained.

I would suggest that it is not wise to prematurely agitate this question, and am not able as yet to see any good reason for doing so. On the contrary, I think all agitation now, on this branch of the financial question, is mischievous, and calculated unnecessarily to impair our credit at home and abroad.

I would suggest further, that the provision in the bill, which limits the legal-tender currency to $400,000,000 is a good one, provided there is any sane man in Congress who proposes, in a time of peace, to dilute and still further depreciate the currency, by increasing it above that sum; but I think the maximum of the greenback currency must not exceed $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 when we reach the specie standard, if we would successfully maintain specie payments.

And it seems to me, that it would greatly facilitate a resumption of specie payments, if the National Banks were required to hold a part of their reserves in coin, and that some safe plan should be devised by which the sub-treasuries in the principal cities, especially in New-York, could make daily settlements with the banks through the Clearing-house, and requiring only balances to be paid, substantially in the same manner as the banks in the principal cities make their daily settlements with each other. In this way no large movement of coin to or from the Sub-Treasury would be necessary, and the daily payments could be made with comparative ease. But this letter is already too long, much longer than I intended when I commenced it, and I will not enlarge further on this subject at this time. I may desire to make some further suggestions, and if so, will write you again.

I remain, very truly, your friend,
E. G. SPAULDING.

The Burning of the Steamship Raleigh—Statement of a Passenger.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Dec. 28.

We have been furnished with the following accounts from the survivors of the late disaster to the steamer *Raleigh:*

Dr. JONATHAN CASS, a passenger, who arrived Thursday morning, states that, on Tuesday, about 11:45 o'clock, he was going from the upper deck below, when he met the purser's wife at the foot of the stairs. She informed him that the steamer was on fire, and asked for her husband. He told her he had not seen Mr. MCMANUS. On arriving on the lower deck he saw the flames issuing from the rear of the engine, and the Captain and others making efforts to extinguish the fire. One of the firemen told him the fire was just aft of the boiler, and that they could do nothing, not being able to get the donkey engine or the fire apparatus in working order. A general alarm was given, and the fire spreading very rapidly, the forward part of the steamer was soon enveloped in flames. The passengers and crew made a great rush aft, and commenced lowering the boats. Being unable to stop the engine, the wheels kept going and the steamer in motion. The boats were lowered aft of the wheels. Could not say how many boats were lowered; but after getting in one, he saw two others afloat. Capt. MARSHMAN was very active, giving his orders with great coolness and decision. The passengers, however, paid but little attention to him, lowering themselves by ropes and by the sides of the steamer into the boats, overcrowding and capsizing them. The sea was very rough. The Doctor fell into the water, and was picked up by a boat then containing about twenty-five persons. This boat capsized over twenty times, but being a metallic lifeboat, with air-tight apartments, she did not sink, even when she filled with water. The occupants capsized her themselves several times, with the hope of clearing her of water, clinging at such times to her sides. The men were so exhausted, however, that they would get in without being able to wait. Gradually one after another fell off and were lost, until only ten were left.

Many ineffectual attempts were made to right the boat and dip out the water. At length those who wore life preservers agreed to keep off some distance, and accordingly left an old sailor in the boat by himself, who, by means of a piece of wood, commenced bailing, and was successful in lighting her a little. Another got in, and, taking off his shoes, also assisted in bailing. The Doctor then took off his boots, by the help of which the boat was entirely cleared, when the rest of those around got in. They had now drifted a quarter of a mile from the steamer. It was then near sundown. They had but one oar, but just before dark, in sailing around the wreck, they came up with the Purser's boat, from which they took three men, and were given another oar and row-locks. They then steered westward. In going near the wreck they saw various parts of the steamer floating about, and a number of sharks swimming around. They also saw two rafts, on which there were a number of men, but could not tell how many. As they passed the burning steamer they heard some one hailing them, but could not tell who it was, though it was thought not to be the Captain's voice. The men, without either hats or shoes, worked very cheerfully, each taking their turns at rowing. After rowing all Tuesday night they made land on Kiawah Island. On going ashore the boat was carried over the beach and launched into Kiawah River. They got aground several times and the men had to foot it through the woods. About 3 P. M., they came across a house and were kindly received by the negroes, who gave them water and some sweet potatoes, which partially relieved their hunger. One of the negroes offered to pilot them to Charleston, an offer which they gladly accepted. They made another halt on the road after this at another house, where they stayed and warmed themselves until 10 o'clock Wednesday night. About 10:30 they started for Charleston, guided by their negro pilot, and arrived here about 8:30 Thursday morning.

They were all very kindly received at the Mills House, where they took breakfast. One of their number, a poor Italian named GARIGARDO, unable to speak a word of English, had four sons on board, who are all believed to have been drowned. They were harpers, and were on their way to New-Orleans for the purpose of trying their fortunes in that city. The last Dr. CASS saw of the Captain he was still engaged supplying life-preservers, chairs, &c., to those in the water.

At one time several vessels were reported in sight, and many hoped to received aid from them, but none came near them.

MICHAEL LARKIN, a fireman, stated that the vessel caught fire forward of the boiler about 12 M., and in an hour's time the steamer was on fire fore and aft.

Among others lost was JOHN BROOKS, First Engineer, who was last seen by Purser MCMANUS on one of the gratings of the vessel, and JAMES AMMERMAN, Second Engineer.

Result of the Election in Arkansas—Announcement by Gen. Ord.

Gen. ORD issued an order, Dec. 21, announcing the names of the delegates elected in Arkansas to the Constitutional Convention, and also stating the vote cast. We give the latter statement, which is as follows:

"At the election recently held in the State of Arkansas, to determine whether a Convention should be called 'for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and Civil Government for the State, loyal to the Union,' and for delegates thereto, 41,134 votes were cast upon the question of holding such Convention, of which number 27,576 votes were cast 'for a Convention,' and 13,558 votes were cast 'against a Convention.' The total number of registered voters in the State is 66,806. The number of votes cast on the question of Convention being in excess of the number required by the Act of Congress, approved March 23, 1867, and a majority of those votes having been cast 'for a Convention,' the Convention will be held and will assemble as heretofore directed in General Orders No. 37, current series, from these headquarters, Dec. 5, 1867."

NEW DEMOCRATIC ORGAN IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, the enterprising chemist of Bushwick, and Mayor-elect of the City of Brooklyn, is very much like Plymouth Church—he feels it safe to have an organ. When he was Mayor before, he established the *Brooklyn News*, the material of which was subsequently sold at a low figure to the New-York Printing Company. He has now purchased the *Brooklyn Times*, an old established paper of the Republican-Democratic persuasion, in the Eastern District, and has engaged Mr. WOOD, the present editorial manager, to take charge of it. After this the Williamsburgh Republicans will be without an organ unless some plucky gentlemen step to the front and determine otherwise.

PERSONAL.—A dispatch from Havana sets forth that Señor E. ARRANTANE, the accommodating inspector of the Cuban telegraph at that point, who has been seriously ill, has recovered, and is now at his post again.

A GOOD SPECULATION.—CHARLES N. CORBI, Jr., residing at No. 101 Fifth-street, had on the 17th inst. the good fortune to draw the capital prize of $20,000 in WOOD, DICKINSON & Co.'s lottery, drawn at No. 17 Fourth-street, in this city.—*Louisville Courier, Dec. 19.*

"A good sewing-machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home." For family use GROVER & BAKER'S is the best, and therefore the most desirable for a holiday present.—*Advertisement.*

THE VERMONT SPRING WATER, remarkable for the cure of cancer, scrofula, dyspepsia, kidney diseases, &c., is sold by druggists in bottles bearing the address, "SAKE & Co., Vermont Spring, Sheldon, Vt." Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Musical Boxes,
Playing from 1 to 72 tunes, and costing from $5 to $2,000. The largest assortment that can be seen anywhere.
M. I. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

Watches always Correct to Time—The "Benedict Time Watch." Also, very fine articles of jewelry for holiday presents, at BENEDICT BROS., uptown, (new store,) No. 691 Broadway, between Amity and 4th sts.

Correct Time.
AMERICAN WATCHES
in every variety, guaranteed by special certificate, indorsed by American Watch Company.
T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
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Coughs.—The administration of Medicinal preparations in the form of a lozenge is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

Elegant Holiday Goods.
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Late Caswell, Mack & Co.,) under Fifth-avenue Hotel, have a large and elegant assortment of toilet articles, &c., comprising toilet sets, ivory brushes, shell combs, pungents, and druggists' fancy goods generally, of the most unique and elegant styles and designs, selected by Mr. Caswell personally in Paris and London, and imported by us direct. They are not simply elegant but useful, and admirably adapted for holiday presents.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
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Wine Coolers, Tea and Coffee Sets, fine Cutlery, and other very desirable goods for *furnishing and decorating New Year's Tables*, at retail to Jan. 1.
HIRAM YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st.

Hot and Cold
COFFEE URNS AND ICE PITCHERS,
Indispensable for New-Year's Day.
Also, Fine PLATED TEA SETS AND WAITERS. For the BEST and CHEAPEST call upon LUCIUS HART & CO., No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

Neuralgia, Nerve-Ache, and all painful Nervous Diseases readily give way and leave the system when Dr. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is resorted to. It has the effect of stimulating the *nerve fluid* and expelling these complaints. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Glove Boxes.
A few very choice varieties of GLOVE BOXES, selected by our Mr. CASWELL in Paris, and imported direct by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Dr. Underhill's only Depot for the sale of his superb wines, the pure product of his Croton Point Vineyard—he makes no second quality—is at No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

George C. Parker & Brother,
No. 257
WASHINGTON-ST.,
Corner of Murray-st.,
Have in store and are offering at low rates:
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
Fine new Figs in baskets.
Mess Mackerel, (selected from the finest late-caught fish.)
Extra, Extra Sugar-cured Hams.
Extra, Extra Sugar-cured Tongues.
English Cream Dairy Cheese.
Choice Table and Cooking Butter.
Choice Leaf Lard.
Choice Country Packed Pork.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.
Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Culbert Brothers,
NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.
PARIS CLOCKS,
GOLD WATCHES,
ALSO PEARL AND
CORAL JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gifts for the Holidays.
The undersigned, agents for Borel & Courvoisier, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
☞ During the Holidays only.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

Exquisite Gilt Articles for Holiday Presents,
Such as JEWEL CASES, CARD BASKETS, with beautiful Colored Views thereon. Selected by Mr. CASWELL personally in Paris, and imported direct by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Notice.

The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn from the Bristol line on the 1st day of January for a few weeks, in order that they may be renovated and put in thorough and complete order for the business of the ensuing year, when they will immediately resume their trips.

The performance of these steamers since they were placed upon the route, and especially during the past month, which has been unusually severe, has been most satisfactory. They have been thoroughly tested in all kinds of weather, and the fact is now demonstrated beyond question that in all circumstances they are the safest, most comfortable and perfect steamers ever on the Sound.

This line having thus secured the universal confidence of the traveling public and the reputation for security so well established, it is not the policy of this Company to allow it to be diminished by substituting for a brief interval any inferior or second-class boats, especially at a season when the larger number of travelers prefer the land to any water route.

The transportation of passengers will therefore be suspended for a few weeks and the line covered by exclusively freight boats.

Two of the first-class fast Providence propellers will be placed upon the route, in order that there shall be no interruption in the transit of freight, and shippers may be sure of having their goods promptly delivered, as these steamers make quick time and are more certain of performing their trips through the ice than ordinary side-wheel steamers.

General Manager Br. S. S. CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

New Hat Store.
NEW PRICES HOLIDAY HATS.
Fine silk hats, $6; the best, $7. Why pay $8 and $9 elsewhere. FLEMING, Manufacturer,
No. 145 Fulton-st. adjoining Claremont Hotel.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

People that make New-Year's calls find a cup of good coffee very exhilarating. Ladies who wish to please their callers in this respect should use "B. T. BABBITT'S Lion Coffee, warranted perfectly pure. One can in every twenty contains a one dollar greenback. Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

A Great Offer to the Holidays.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six superior makers, at very low prices for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly instalments, for rent, and rent money applied, if purchased.

Bronze Indispensables,
Such as INKSTANDS, THERMOMETERS, PAPER WEIGHTS, selected in Paris by our Mr. CASWELL, and imported direct by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Most Carefully Selected Assortment of elegant FURS in the City, and at unusually low prices.

A Radical Cure of Piles in Fifteen Minutes. Test PAIN PAINT, free at No. 17C Chatham-square, New-York.

Young Men will find the New Style of HATS FOR CALLS, the most elegant fabric of the season, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

At no other Establishment in America is there such an unlimited field for the selection of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' HATS, as at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Bradstreet's Parlor Finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. No. 97 Nassau-st.

DIED.

BARLOW.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, Dec. 28, ELLA FRANCIS, second daughter of Wm. M. and Catharine S. Barlow.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, in Ellis-place, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BLAIR.—On Sunday night, Dec. 29, at Ottawa, Canada, Hon. ADAM JOHNSTON FERGUSSON BLAIR, President of the Executive Council of the Dominion of Canada, eldest brother of Robert C. Fergusson, Esq., of this City.

CLENDENING.—On Monday morning, Dec. 30, JOHN CLENDENING, of this City, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, at the Church of the Redemption, East 14th st., near 4th-av.

CALLICOT.—On Saturday, Dec. 28, FITZINA H., wife of Theophilus C. Callicot, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the southeast corner of Henry and President sts., Brooklyn.

DAY.—On Monday, Dec. 30, ELIZA, wife of Samuel W. Day, and daughter of the late William Gibson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EVANS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 29, JOSEPH EVANS, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 31st inst., from the Presbyterian Church, South 3d, corner of 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

EARLE.—On Monday, Dec. 30, DANIEL THORN, infant son of Daniel D. and Esther M. Earle.

GODFREY.—At Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 28, ELIZABETH GODFREY, widow of Joseph Godfrey, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 1 o'clock, from the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

GILBERT.—On Saturday, Dec. 28, HENRY C., son of the late Warren and Madeline Gilbert, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his uncle, Clinton Gilbert, No. 45 5th-av., this (Monday) evening, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, without further invitation. Interment in the family grounds at Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., on Tuesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

HARDIE.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, after a long and severe illness, JOHN H. HARDIE, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased, No. 216 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friend and relatives of the family, also the members of Jopps Lodge No. 201, F. & A. M., are invited to attend.

F. A. M.—The members of Jopps Lodge No. 201, F. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of our late lamented brother, JOHN H. HARDIE, from the late residence of the deceased, No. 216 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The Lodge will hold a special communication at their rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Brothers will assemble arrangements for attending the funeral.

MULLIGAN.—At Astoria, on Monday, Dec. 30, CAROLINE PARK, daughter of William and Ellen W. Mulligan.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, Jan. 1, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Astoria, without further invitation.

ROCKWELL.—Suddenly, at Long Branch, N. J., WM. ROCKWELL, M. D.

Further notice given.

SPEIR.—At her residence, No. 112 Montague-place, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 30, HANNAH S. SPEIR, wife of Robert Speir, Jr., and daughter of the late Samuel Fleet, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Centre Moriches, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, FRANCIS SMITH, aged 54 years.

ST. JOHN.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, of inflammatory rheumatism, Miss MARY ANN ST. JOHN, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Mr. Ward St. John, No. 33 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

VAN BRUNT.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, at his late residence, No. 25 West 45th-st., TUNIS VAN BRUNT, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Chicago papers please copy.

WHEELER.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, of disease of the heart, MARY AMANDA WHEELER, daughter of Benjamin and Catharine Selina Wheeler, aged 17 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 215 West 35th-st., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

525 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great national work are ample. The United States grants its six per cent. bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be

FINANCIAL

THE
National Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

RACINE TOWN BONDS
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as an unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE
begins its sixth volume with January, 1868. All subscriptions should commence with the volume. The CHRONICLE has become an indispensable journal for business men, moneyed men, retired merchants, speculators, stock operators, and for every one who wishes to have the best and fullest information of all that is going on in commercial and financial circles. It is published weekly, in a convenient form to file and bind. Subscription price $10 per year. WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers, No. 60 William-st., New-York.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.
J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Masterton, Smith & Sinclair Stone Dressing Company will be held at their works, foot of East 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY, January 8th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting any other business which may come before the meeting.
Polls to continue open to 12 M.
By order of the Trustees,
ALEX. MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

49 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK are hereby notified to attend a meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on FRIDAY, the 3d Jan., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider and decide on such measures as will provide for the immediate demands on the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC- tors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI- RECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. A. PALMER, President.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI- RECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIREC- TORS for this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORT- GAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, 1868, will be paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECT- ors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC- tors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC- tors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
Dec. 28, 1867.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON THE scrip stock of this Company ($20 on each share) will be payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO, COUPONS, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, on presentation at the office of WILLIAM BOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865–7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUE JAN. 1, 1868,
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN,
Free of Government Tax,
At the Company's Office,
No. 20 Nassau-st.,
New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government Tax. Also,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government Tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.
The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1882) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.
The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks, which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1868, FROM the following-named Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868, on presentation at this office, viz.:
G. and C. U. Railroad Co. Elgin and State Line Bonds.
G. and C. U. Railroad Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.
Beloit and Madison Railroad Co. First Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORT- GAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE MCDERMOTT PATENT BOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NOS. 35 AND 37 CANNON-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, Jan. 9, 1868, from 1 to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.
THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL CO.,
OFFICE NO. 229 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE ten per cent. Land Grant, First and only Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank on and after Jan. 1, 1868.
H. S. WELLES, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE—JERSEY-CITY COUPON BONDS— The coupons on 6 and 7 per cent. Jersey City coupon bonds due Jan 1, 1868, are payable on presentation at the Second National Bank of Jersey City and Fourth National Bank of New-York.
T. R. BENWELL, Comptroller.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 28, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE bonds of the MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY, payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January next, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.
CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1868, on the Special Mortgage Bonds of this Company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of New-York City.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECT- ors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 A. M.
H. C. BARR, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIR- TEEN directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of SOUTTER & CO.,
No. 53 William-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the Ocean National Bank.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS. 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for directors of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
ZENAS B. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

NOW READY:
COWLE'S CALENDAR
AND
TIME TABLE
FOR
1868.

A Daily Calendar, with a Table for Facilitating Calculations in Interest, Average, Maturity of Notes, Bills, &c., showing on each day of the year the number of days to any other day prior or subsequent, within a period of twelve months.

EXAMPLES:

First.—Suppose on Jan. 2 it be required to ascertain the number of days to the maturity of a quantity of notes falling due on a hundred or more different dates; On the Calendar page, Jan. 2, THE NUMBER OF DAYS TO ALL THESE DIFFERENT DATES ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE ONE TABLE UNDERNEATH. For instance: Jan. 2 to Feb. 8 (in the *first* column to the right of date, Feb. 8, we find) —37 days. To March 11—69 days. To May 6—125 days. To June 25—170 days: and so on.

Second.—Suppose it be required, on Jan. 1, to make up the interest on an account containing fifty or more charges under different dates, extending back six, nine or twelve months: On the one page, Jan. 1, WILL BE FOUND THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ALL THESE DIFFERENT DATES TO JAN. 1. For instance: March 12 to Jan. 1, (in the *second* column to the right of the date, March 12, in the table, we find)—295 days. April 14 to Jan. 1—262 days. June 19 to Jan. 1—196 days; and so on.

PRICE, $2 50.
Will be mailed, post paid, on receipt of price.
JOHN F. TROW & CO.,
No. 50 Greene-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81...	108⅜	108⅝	10-40 Cou.........	101⅞	102
Coupon, 1881.....	112⅜	112⅝	Gold	133⅝	133¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	105⅛	105½	June 7.30........	104¾	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108¼	108½	July 7.30	104¾	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅝	105¾	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	105¾	105⅞	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	108⅛	108⅝	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67..	108⅝	108¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.........	101⅝	102	U. S. 3 ℔ c. Cer..	100⅛	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for, on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Dec. 30, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January Coupons off, and pay $2 77 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January Coupons off, and pay $33 37 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 336 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the seventh installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company, is due on the 10th day of January next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS OF the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that on and after Jan. 2, 1868, bonds of the Loan of 1847 (act Jan. 28, 1847,) will be redeemed at this office on presentation of Certificates.

The latter must be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and indorsed by the party to whom payment is required to be made.

Where such assignments are executed in a representative or fiduciary capacity, the evidence of authority to make the assignment must accompany the certificates. Should that evidence be already filed with the Department, the date of its transmission, and the bureau in which it was lodged, should be stated.

Certificates presented should be listed in a schedule, in which the numbers, denominations, names of payees, and other data above required, should be set forth.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Asst. Treas.

OFFICE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., on and after 2d January, 1868.
B. E. SMITH, President.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK— NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1868, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. & 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., December 23, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of January, 1868. C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that day.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BULLION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—A dividend has been declared payable Jan. 1, 1868, to stockholders of that date. Payable in Boston at the office of the Company, No. 19 Lindall-st., and in New-York at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. J. P. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.—The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. IRA KENDRAM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DI- rectors of this Company have declared the regular quart rly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½.) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cen.., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.
By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Dec. 19, 1867.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December instant, by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed the 26th day of December to reopen the 3d of January.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was
Voted, That a dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 24th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 24th inst. until the 1st of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent., has been this day declared, free of all tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2. An extra dividend of two and 67-100 per cent., free of Government tax, has also been declared, to pay the taxes levied by the City and County against the shareholders of the Bank. The transfer-book will remain closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 2, inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2[illegible], 1867.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 10 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DI- rectors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the 15th January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. till the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.
J. A. LAWYOR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND. — THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on the 6th of January, to the stockholders on the closing of the books on the 31st inst.
The books will open on the 6th January.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIREC- tors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current six months, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will remain closed from this day until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed from and after 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 17 until and including Jan. 2, 1868.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1868. Transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1865. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer-books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Ass't Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE TENTH NATION- AL BANK have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1868.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until 2d prox.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
The transfer-books will be closed from date until Jan. 2.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, is this day declared, payable Jan. 6, 1868. Transfer-books close Dec. 28, P. M., and open Jan. 7.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on and after the 2d day of January, 1868.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Dated Dec. 14, 1867.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS.,
BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York,
Dec. 26, 1867.

1868—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st January.

Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS, CLERKS AND OTHERS.
No. 516 BROADWAY.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND

For six months and three months, payable Jan. 20, 1868—regular—at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums: extra 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, undisturbed for three years; 2 per cent. on similar sums, undisturbed for two years, and 1 per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. The extra dividend being thus apportioned as an act of justice to depositors whose money has most largely contributed to the surplus.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 12, 1867.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Dec. 20, 1867.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS COMMENCES next on Jan. 1, 1868, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
Books in English, French and German.
ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 to $5,000, free of tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 21. Interest not withdrawn will bear interest same as principal. JNO. McLEAN, President.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, NAPOLEON J. HAINES, Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU, (NEAR FULTON-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not withdrawn will bear interest as principal from Jan. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BE- FORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

All accounts of $5 and upward in this institution will be credited with interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT., in accordance with the by-laws, and payable on or after Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, Blankets, Sleigh-Bells, &c., of all styles for sale at low prices; also one light hearse, for one or two horses. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
JUST RECEIVED
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

MESSRS. LORD & TAYLOR
OFFER
AT RETAIL
SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES,
AT
ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.

LADIES' HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
FROM
25 CTS. PER PAIR.

MEN'S MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA QUALITY,
FROM
75 CTS. EACH.

ALSO,
CHEAP DRESS GOODS,
INTENDED EXPRESSLY FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
PUT UP IN FULL DRESS LENGTHS AND ARRANGED ON TABLES FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, AND TO FACILITATE SALES,
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
STORES { Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE GIFTS
FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

NEW PARIS SILKS,
RICH LACES,
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
AND A FULL LINE OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

ALSO,
PAISLEY, BROCHE AND FANCY WOOL SHAWLS,
MORNING, WALKING AND DRIVING SUITS,
AND
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY,
NEAR 13TH-ST.
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DRESSES, SACKS AND OVERCOATS,
INFANTS' BASKETS AND UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
AND
BUTTONS,
JET BELTS AND SASHES.
An invoice of fine Paris Belts, which we offer below cost of importation.
FANS,
FRENCH JEWELRY
AND
FLOWERS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A full assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SASH RIBBONS AND FANCY TIES.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The above we offer at low prices.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Full line of bonnet and sash ribbons.

Real point and other laces.

SILK BONNET VELVETS, from $1 per yard, closing out.

New flowers and feathers.

Dress and cloak Trimmings, fringes, &c., &c.

ALL OUR STOCK OF BONNETS, HATS AND WORSTED GOODS, CLOSING OUT.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW-YEAR GIFTS.

Examine our
POINT AND VALENCIENNES LACE HDKFS.
Linen hemstich hdkfs. at 20c., 25c., 31c. and 38c.
Embroidered hdkfs., 50c., 75c., $1 and upward.
GENTS' SILK AND LINEN HDKFS. FROM AUCTION, CHEAP.

ALSO LACE AND EMBROIDERED SETS, INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES, BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.

Also the cheapest line of cloth and Cashmere gloves and hosiery yet offered, commencing at 16c., 20c., 25c., per pair.

Ladies' kid gloves at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 per pair. We import our best kid gloves, every pair warranted. Full assortment of ladies', gents' and misses in black, white, modes and parti-colored. Cheapest for the quality in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW-YEAR GIFTS.

Work Boxes,	Card Baskets,
Writing Desks,	Watch Stands,
Ladies' Companions,	Albums,
Ink and Cigar Stands,	Cigar Cases,
Ladies' Dressing Cases,	Shell Boxes,
Gent's Dressing Cases,	Looking Glasses,
Morocco Bags,	Gold Hair Bands,
Morocco Satchels,	Jewelry,
Glove Boxes,	Fans,

Our stock of Christmas goods closing out at about half price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c.,
Ready made and made to order.
Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.
At F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.

Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's opera kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES. —Misses' Sweeds, 50c.; ladies', 75c.; ladies' black, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25; opera kids, $1; gents', $1 25, two buttons, all colors; cloth and fleeced-lined gloves, gaiters, mittens, scarfs, hoods, &c., in great variety, at ELGERS', Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

NEW-YEAR'S GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
WE ARE OPENING
500 REAL POINT LACE SETS
at $6, $8, $10 and $14 a set,
which cost to import
from $25 to $50 a set.
The cheapest point lace sets
ever offered in America.
Also a full stock of
POINT LACE AND
POINT APPLIQUE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
VALENCIENNES LACE HDKFS.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Embroidered Robes, Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
The balance of Christmas Goods closing out at
LESS THAN COST.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES, A FULL ASSORTMENT of LADIES', GENT'S and MISSES in MODES, PARTY COLORS and WHITE at a lower price than any other Real Kid Glove in the country.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.,
two blocks west of Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOES,
POPLINS,
AND
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT
ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
ALL THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES,
AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
FROM AUCTION.
At less than gold cost to import.
Broche Long Shawls at $10, $12, $15 to $25.
Paisley Long Shawls at $16, $18 50, $20 to $45.
Paris Cashmere Long Shawls at $21, $23 50, $27 to $75.
Also,
Long Wool Shawls only $4, $4 50, $5 and upward.
Square Wool Shawls only $2, $2 50, $3 and upward.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

CLOAKINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES,
At about half the cost of importation.
Also,
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS AND CHINCHILLAS,
BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
WATERPROOF CLOTHS FOR LADIES' DRESSES AND CLOAKS,
At extremely low prices.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS
ARCTIC OVERSHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.
POCKET RUBBERS.
This convenient style of overshoes at $1 per pair,
WHITE LINEN GAITERS AT $4 PER PAIR.
CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS
WE SHALL OFFER A LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF DELAINE AND MOHAIR DRESS GOODS AT $2, $3, $4 AND $4 50 PER DRESS; BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CALICOES AT 12½c. PER YARD; HEAVY BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $2 50; ALSO, SOME REAL BARGAINS IN ASTRAKHAN AND ALASKA MUFFS and CAPES; POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM AUCTION,
A splendid line of BLACK DRESS GOODS, in most desirable fabrics, from $3 75 to $8 per dress.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS.
Several new styles. Also, a fine assortment of SACKS, SHAWLS and BONNETS, at prices to suit the times. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A CARD.
Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & Co.,
NO. 405 BROADWAY,
WILL RETAIL DURING THE WEEK
for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Gingham Umbrellas, 50 cents to $2 50.
Alpaca Umbrellas, $1 50 to $4 00.
Silk Umbrellas, $3 00 to $15 00.
AN UMBRELLA IS ALWAYS AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT, AND WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description.
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME.
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY;
AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

DIARIES FOR 1868.
From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Tool chests, sleigh bells, skates, knives and forks, carvers, &c., in great variety, at LITTLE'S hardware store, No. 59 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold, east of Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPERA, FIELD and Marine Glasses, Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Thermometers, &c. W. H. HUNTER, Optician, Nos. 1,132 Broadway and 169 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—MISSING MAN, EDWIN R. COLTON, Agent Adams Express Company, of Springfield, Mass. Age 37 years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; complexion, dark, with full beard; dress, dark pants and vest; blue-black undercoat; dark brown overcoat; low, soft black hat; arms tattooed with India ink; hair black, slightly mixed with gray. Last seen leaving No. 554 5th-st., New-York, Friday, Dec. 20, 6:20 P. M. Any information received to be sent to Inspector Dilks or Capt. Young, Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York.
JAMES M. THOMPSON,
Secretary Adams Express Company.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26, 1867.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 21ST ult., in going from Wall-st. to the restaurant No. 118 Broadway, a WALLET containing a certificate of 100 shares "Erie Com.," together with a few small national bank bills and commutation ticket on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The above reward will be given and no questions asked, by addressing Post-office Box No. 555, Stamford, Conn., stating where the stock can be called for. The certificate can be of no use to any one but the owner.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 29, 1867.

$50 REWARD IS OFFERED FOR any information that will lead to the recovery of the Float and Stairs belonging to the dock at Fort Wood, New-York Harbor, which were carried away in the late storm. It is supposed that they drifted to somewhere on the Staten Island shore.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-General and Asst. Qrmr. General.

$20 REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY of a GOLD LOCKET, of rounded oval form, lost a few days since. Apply to Mr. JOHN FORREST, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 4.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GARRISON & ALLEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by WM. R. GARRISON, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON,
By his attorney, C. K. Garrison.
FRANKLIN ALLEN.
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP OVERCOATS.
Two cases light blue overcoats,
LARGE CAPES.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday Dec 22.
CHINA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bill of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE.....DIECHE.....SATURDAY Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS.NORMONT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON.....Jan. 8
TRIPOLI.....Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, appy at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra descents will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
BELVETIA, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ERIN, FORBES.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINEHAM, from New-York, Jan. 1.
HELLOVA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 15.
YORK, Capt. BRIDGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 8, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, at 9 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 84 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAM-SHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY Jan. 8
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $120, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the British and United States Mail
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY...Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY...Jan. 11
CITY OF COBK, (via Halifax.).....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY...Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY...Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax).....TUESDAY...Jan. 28
And each succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....105 | To London.....45
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....45
Passage by the Tuesday steamer, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Passage from United States Currency, $120. Passage from New-York to Halifax, Cabin, $30; steerage, $15—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Those wishing to send for their friends from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $80 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
JAMES MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. P. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. HOWARD, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, will sail for Havana, calling at Nassau, N. P., for mails and passengers, on THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
Through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
ALABAMA, FAIRCHILD, leaves....TUESDAY, Dec. 31
UNITED STATES, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 4
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 11
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 26 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
R. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
GENESEE, Capt. SEACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
J. SOUDER, Capt. LESNY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 31, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
In time for Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets this month for steamer ARAGO, Jan. 4, can do so at the VERY LOW PRICE of $100 first cabin; $80 second cabin; $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco, railroad fare and subsistence included.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 1.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other points or posts that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of the 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the initial depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on route No. 2, 20,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $20,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2" "3" or "5" as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into on each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on ROUTE No. 1.
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Omaha, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five millions (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement. Also, arranged so that tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

FEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Feiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Feipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Feipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT Foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
6 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Trains leaving New-York at 7 A. M., 12 M., and 4:45 P. M. daily, connect with trains leaving Sing Sing, Yonkers, Tarrytown and Poughkeepsie at 6:25 A. M., 8 A. M., 7:50 A. M. and 5:30 A. M. will not run on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, Jan. 1, 1868. On the above day the trains leaving New-York at 9:45 and 9:15 P. M. will make all stops between New-York and Yonkers, and the 6:45 P. M. train will run to Sing Sing, making all stops. Train leaving Peekskill at 6:35 A. M. will make all stops south of Yonkers, and that leaving at 6:20 A. M. from Poughkeepsie will stop at Cornwall Station and Fort Montgomery.
W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Albany, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also with sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with express trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to intermediate stations, leaving stations leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9:15 A. M., arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH, under the charge of conductors. No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon.—For Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 8th-av.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—A SPLENDID ASsortment of bouquets and baskets of flowers for New-Year's at WM. FITZPATRICK'S, Florist, No. 1,213 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, Tables and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 102 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL, PRIVATE family of adults wish to rent a liberal-sized house on or near Murray Hill, furnished or unfurnished, and for one or more years; it would be most carefully used. Address Box No. 3,509 Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 1.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other points or posts that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of the 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the initial depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on route No. 2, 20,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $20,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such point as may be indicated as the starting point on the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, Denver, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Sneeling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

IRON FOR THE NAVY.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N.,
No. 29 BROADWAY, Dec. 30, 1867.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Iron," will be received at this office until 1 P. M., the 7th proximo, for the following iron, which must be of the very best quality, delivered free of expense at the New-York navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
83,989 pounds round iron, viz.: 6,998 pounds, 8-16 to ⅝ diameter, 12 to 12 feet long; 11,198 pounds, 11-16 diameter, 14 to 16 feet long; 40,662 pounds, 1 to 2⅜ diameter, 16 to 18 feet long; and 34,996 pounds, 3 to 6 diameter, 17 to 19 feet long.
25,994 pounds square iron, viz.: 4,332 pounds, ⅝ to ⅝ diameter, 10 to 12 feet long; and 21,662 pounds, ⅞ to 3½ diameter, 16 to 18 feet long.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the iron, which must in each case conform with stipulations on the blank forms to be had at this office, which will give further particulars for bidders.
GEO. P. PLUNKETT,
Paymaster United States Navy.

ADVERTISING PANELS.—THE CENTRAL Park, North and East River Railroad Company will receive proposals at their office, corner of 10th-av. and 51st-st., for renting, with privilege of subletting, the advertising panels of their cars for the year 1868.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Pleasant house, partly furnished, 38x40 barn, 1¼ acres prettily laid out, 15 minutes' ride from depot at Hackensack, N. J.; time from City to house 1¼ hours. Would exchange for City house worth about $25,000 above 23d-st., paying cash for difference. Apply to
WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell the farm lately occupied by Chauncey Delavan, deceased, situated in the town of East Fishkill, 4 miles from Fishkill Village, near the line of the Fishkill and Columbia Railroad. Said farm contains 145 acres in a fine state of cultivation, on which is a large two-story double house and fine outbuildings. The house is about 40 rods from the main road, with a lawn in front of it, with two reliable streams of water running through it. There are two good orchards on the premises. The place is a desirable one for a gentleman's residence, or for a practical farmer.
If not sold previous to Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1868, it will be sold at auction on that day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
SAM'L A. HOYT,
LEWIS H. WHITE,
FISHKILL VILLAGE, Dec. 26, 1867. Execut

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Interesting Special Meeting—Vaccination in the Public Schools—Annual Report of the Finance Committee.

The Board of Education held its final session for the year at 5 o'clock last evening, President McLean in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor nominating Erastus Littlefield as Inspector, *vice* T. J. Hall, resigned. It was referred.

A communication was received from the officers of the Eclectic Medical Society in relation to vaccination in schools. The communication sets forth that at a meeting held by the Society, Dec. 18, resolutions were adopted to the effect that in their opinion no persons except the parents or guardians of children have the right to direct their vaccination, and that no one should be allowed to enter the schools and vaccinate children without the knowledge or consent of the parents or guardians; that the subject of obtaining pure vaccine virus, direct from the kine, is one of great importance, as matter thus obtained will prevent the spread of a variety of diseases, such as scrofula, &c., &c., which almost universally follows the use of impure matter, and that the Society recommend to the Board of Health that they establish a system for obtaining pure virus direct from the kine, and in such quantity as will supply every possible demand. Which was referred.

The Finance Committee submitted its annual report. The salaries and all claims and bills incurred, properly authorized, have been promptly met, and there will remain, after providing for all obligations of the Board and the sum of $50,000 appropriated per act of the Legislature of 9th April, 1867, "for the building and erection of a school for colored children," a balance of about $50,000. Included in the above estimated balance is the sum of $17,500, which was paid by the Broadway Bank on a forged account. The President, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Clerk of the Board were authorized to employ counsel, and they did employ James T. Brady and Wm. E. Curtis, Esqs., to take the matter to the courts, where it is now pending; during the controversy the City Chamberlain declines to give the Board credit for that amount. It is proper to add that the counsel are of opinion that the action of the bank is unwarranted and illegal, and that the decision of the courts will undoubtedly be in favor of this Board.

The receipts for the year amounted to $3,020,832 26; the expenditures to $2,762,969 96; leaving a balance to the credit of the Board with the Chamberlain of $255,862 30; deducting from this various liabilities and appropriations amounting to $201,452 33, there remains a balance of the fund, subject to payments, &c., on the 31st instant of $55,409 97.

The report was laid over and ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from Chas. T. Harvey, manager of the Patent Railway Company, relative to the completion of the work in front of Grammar School No. 29. The communication relates that the workmen of this Company were forcibly driven out of the vault in front of this school building in Greenwich-street, while they were engaged in covering the same in a proper manner. It was proposed to change the stairway, and it was nearly completed, when the janitor, under the direction of the trustees, by threats of personal violence, caused the men to desist the finishing of the work, as above stated, and the men were not permitted to remove the *débris* from in front of the premises before named.

The communication further set forth that the Company believed that the construction of the railway would be entirely unobjectionable, and they therefore asked that the Board shall cause the work to be done under the charge of the Superintendent of Buildings, and they will furnish the workmen and pay all expenses. It was referred to the Committee on Buildings. In connection with the above the trustees of School No. 29 sent in a communication, in which they desire to inform the Board that in July last a note was received from James L. Miller, giving permission to the West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company to make an excavation in front of this school, the Company availed themselves of the privilege thus given them by putting down a "dram" and an engine, and they believed that the Company intended to put a boiler in to drive the said engine; that recently they had learned that Mr. Miller had no right to give the permission before named to the Company, they therefore have put a stop to further encroachments by the Company, and to intimidate them, (the trustees,) the Company procured a warrant against them for disorderly conduct, of which charge they were afterward acquitted by Judge Dowling; that the Company intend to proceed with the work notwithstanding. It was referred.

A communication was received from Peter Cooper, Chairman of the Citizens' Association, in relation to what amount will be required by the Board for the purposes of education for the year 1868. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Committee presented a report upon the subject of vaccination in the public schools. The report concludes with a recommendation for the adoption of the following resolutions;

Resolved, That this report be printed and that the by-laws passed April 3, 1867, be amended so as to read as follows: Section —, no pupil shall be allowed to attend any school, nor shall any teacher be employed in the same, unless such pupil or teacher has been vaccinated. Every principal of a school shall require satisfactory evidence of such vaccination as a requisite to the admission, employment or continuance of a pupil or teacher, and the Principal shall also enter in the registers of the schools the dates of the respective vaccination of the pupils and teachers. This was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted confirming Erastus Littlefield as Inspector of the Sixth District, *vice* T. J. Hall resigned. A resolution to establish a colored primary school at No. 155 Stanton-street; which was adopted. Resolutions complimentary to the President, the retiring members, the clerks and reporters were adopted, and the Board of Education for the year 1867 adjourned *sine die*.

The Brooklyn Poisoning Case—Testimonial to Mr. Joel D. Price.

Mr. Joel D. Price, the druggist, of Whitehall-street, to whom such painful suspicion attached during the late inquest over the bodies of the poisoned mother and child in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, but who was honorably acquitted of all blame by the Coroner's Jury, has received the following letter of sympathy and esteem, which, it will be seen, is signed by many of our most respectable down-town merchants, to whom he is well known:

FROM THE FRIENDS OF JOEL D. PRICE.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1867.

Joel D. Price: It is with deep interest we have daily watched the unjust persecutions with which you have lately been obliged to contend (your lips, meanwhile, necessarily closed,) and we now congratulate you on its termination and your honorable acquittal. Be assured you have had, throughout, our heartfelt sympathy in your affliction, and that at no time have we entertained but one opinion of you, and that was of your entire innocence, and that your clear conscience has sustained you during this ordeal. In conclusion we tender you our kindest regards, and in this public manner testify our esteem, wishing you a peaceful and prosperous future. Yours, respectfully:

Thos. W. Griffin & Co., No. 5 Moore-street, New-York; Jennison & Tuttle, No. 10 Bridge-street, New-York; Henry C. Robe, No. 12 Whitehall-street, New-York; George W. Smith, No. 672 Broadway, New-York; Walter H. Thomson, No. 14 Whitehall-street, New-York; John W. Moore, No. 13 Whitehall-street, New-York; H. W. Moore, No. 13 Whitehall-street, New-York; Wm. Bond, No. 13 Whitehall-street, New-York; J. A. Durkee, No. 13 Whitehall-street, New-York; John W. Stafford, New-York; Whitwell & Bruce, No. 11 Whitehall-street, New-York; Sprague & Favil, No. 12 Whitehall-street, New-York; Jesse C. Bowan, No. 36 Whitehall-street, New-York; Charles B. Leigh, No. 33 Pearl-street, New-York; Knapp & Baxter, Nos. 33 and 35 Bridge-street, New-York; J. H. Simonson, Nos. 33 and 35 Bridge-street, New-York; W. D. Mangam, Nos. 92 and 94 Broad-street, New-York; Dan Swift, No. 90 Broad-street, New-York; Darling, Albertson & Rose, No. 33 Pearl-street, New-York; John Lowe, No. 35 Pearl-street, New-York; Benj. F. ——, Dominick-street, New-York; L. Simmons, No. 12 Bridge-street, New-York; Thos. A. Brown, No. 7 Water-street, New-York; H. D. Walbridge, No. 12 Bridge-street, New-York; Charles F. Hosmer, No. 2 Whitehall-street, New-York; S. Hopkins, No. 93 President-street, Brooklyn; H. G. Thomson, No. 6 Whitehall-street, New-York; Hind, Naumann & Murphy, No. 81 Barclay-street, New-York; A. S. Allen, No. 81 Barclay-street, New-York; Thos. W. Mann, No. 63 West Baltic-street, Brooklyn.

LETTER FROM MR. PRICE.

Nos. 6 and 8 Whitehall-street,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1867.

Messrs. Thomas W. Griffin & Co., Jennison & Tuttle, and others:

Gentlemen: Your letter of congratulation, sympathy and regard is before me. For this voluntary expression of esteem and friendship I thank you most kindly. Like the rain upon the parched earth, it gives fresh life to the blossoms of hope in the heart. Through a series of unfortunate events during the past few years, culminating in the recent investigation as to the cause of the melancholy deaths in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, my name has been given an unenviable publicity. Throughout all I have been silent, hoping that in legal investigation I might be yet permitted to conclusively show the falsity of every assertion made against me, and the malicious motives actuating those making them. It requires, I find, considerable fortitude to silently bear with unceasing persecution, but a clear conscience has ever sustained me. The inquisition before the Coroner having finally terminated in my acquittal by the jury, I had felt it but just to my family and friends, as well as myself, to state a few truths, and ask the Press to give them as much prominence as had been already given wicked falsehoods. I will state them herein, it being your wish that this letter be published. I married Ellen Augusta Toppy with the purest and deepest feelings that move the heart. As her husband I ever treated her with kindness, under even the most aggravating circumstances, and bestowed upon her a liberality beyond my pecuniary ability. From sad experience, I was not the least surprised at her statement before the jury; indeed, should not have been surprised at anything. That statement I unhesitatingly pronounce full of the grossest falsities, and capable of being so proven in any court of law. Her repeated threats to be the means of my pecuniary ruin, loss of good name and final death, seem in process of rapid fulfillment. May God forgive her for what she has already wrought. My relations with deceased were strictly honorable. I believed her a good woman, needing and deserving at my hands assistance and protection from the persecutions of my wife; and, knowing her to be a most important witness in disproving charges made by my wife in a cross-suit now pending at law between us, I felt an additional solicitude for her mental and bodily health and strength, and ever cared for her as I would an honorable man should for my sister under similar circumstances. From these attentions, erroneously construed, arose the suspicion that involved me in this sad affair.

Again, gentlemen, sincerely thanking you for this expression of esteem, I remain

Yours, respectfully, JOEL D. PRICE.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, Mr. Brinckman in the chair.

The tavern and excise ordinance, which gives the power of granting licenses for the sale of liquors to the Mayor, was called up.

Mr. Stephen Roberts said that this was evidently a job to put counsel fees into somebody's pocket. The Court of Appeals had already decided that the Excise Commissioners are acting under a law which is valid and constitutional. No possible good could result from agitating the question anew.

Messrs. Stacom and Flynn denied that there was any such intent as Mr. Roberts asserted, in passing this ordinance. It was framed on the old ordinances which existed under the Dongan charter.

Mr. Thomas Murray said the Excise Commissioners were carrying out the law in a most objectionable manner. They wrung from those who took out licenses all their earnings, and frequently cancelled the licenses and ruined the holders of them on the most trivial pretences.

Mr. Gilmore objected to the ordinance.

The ordinance was finally concurred in by a vote of 14 to 9.

Resolutions to pave with Nicholson pavement the following streets and places were concurred in: Rector-street, Washington-place, Murray-street, New-street, Liberty-street, Bridge-street, Pearl-street from Wall-street to Hanover-square; Twenty-fourth-street from Broadway to the Sixth-avenue.

The Mayor's communication, with the resolution from the other Board, calling on the State and City to protect naturalized citizens abroad, was called up.

Mr. W. B. Roberts said it was high time some action should be taken in this matter. This country invited foreigners over here, and conferred on them the rights of citizens. Surely, it is only proper that when those rights are menaced the country should defend them. Thousands of foreigners arrive here every year, take the oath of citizenship, and assume all the duties and responsibilities of citizens, yet the Government declines to interfere when the lives or liberties of such persons are in danger. This was unfair, and could tend only to bring the Government and country into disrepute.

Mr. Flynn said it was unnecessary to make a long argument on the question, as he had no doubt the Board held the same opinions as Mr. Roberts.

The resolution was then concurred in.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. Smith in the chair.

Resolutions to pay the widow of Conrad Swackhamer, late Deputy Tax Commissioner, his salary for the month of November, to pay the clerks and messengers in the Mayor's office from $250 to $500 each, for extra services, were adopted.

The bills of Messrs. Seymour & Rae, for printing and stationery for the county offices, amounting to over $16,000, were ordered to be paid.

The Board then adjourned to this afternoon.

Meeting of Liquor-Dealers—A New Excise Law Proposed.

Yesterday a Committee of Liquor-Dealers and Brewers held a meeting at the Astor House, with a view of conferring with members elect of the Legislature on the working of the Excise law. Among the members of the Legislature present were Senators Tweed, Norton, Murphy, Bradley and Creamer, and Assemblymen Col. Murphy, Johnston, Freer, James Reilly, Bergen, Andrews, Jacobs, Smith and others.

Philip W. Engs occupied the chair. He explained the objects of the meeting, and was followed by Mr. John H. William, who advocated a total repeal of the present Excise law.

Mr. John McKeon, counsel for the liquor-dealers, in referring to the law said he believed the nineteenth and twentieth sections to be unconstitutional, and he had applied to Judge Cardoza to get out injunctions. He then read a bill which he had prepared to be submitted to the Legislature, which provides that the Mayor of the City of New-York shall have power to grant licenses annually to all tavern-keepers, innkeepers, victualers, keepers of restaurants, and all public sellers of wines, strong waters, ciders, beer, or any sort of intoxicating beverages or liquors, by retail, and prescribes the manner in which licenses may be obtained, and fines for violating the law shall be collected and appropriated to City uses.

In answer to a question by Mr. Jacobs, why Kings County was not taken into consideration, Mr. McKeon said that the charter for that county was different. In New-York the people wanted to stand on their chartered rights, and, by including Brooklyn, he thought he would have done wrong.

Col. Murphy moved that the bill be referred to the Joint Committee from New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Tweed offered an amendment that the matter be referred to a committee of five to be appointed by the Chairman.

Mr. Jacobs asked what was the meaning of the twelfth section of the act, in which it was stated that persons now having license need not take out any until their present licenses expired. That, he said, would be requiring parties in Brooklyn to take out licenses from the Mayor of New-York, which would be simply ridiculous.

Mr. McKeon explained that this was done to permit all persons now having licenses and had paid $250 should hold on and so be carried over till May, June or July.

Mr. Engs hoped that something would be done for Brooklyn, and he thought that a section might be added in relation to that city.

After some further discussion the amendment was passed, and the original resolution further amended so as to refer the bill to the joint delegation from the Metropolitan Police District.

By request of Mr. Creamer, the liquor-dealers retired to room No. 20, so as to leave the matter in the hands of the representatives of the people.

The legislators then appointed a committee of seven to confer with the committee of seven of the liquor-dealers, and the meeting adjourned till Thursday at 3 P. M.

Important Revenue Seizure by Collector Wood.

Mr. E. T. Wood, the newly-appointed Collector of the Third District, Brooklyn, has already commenced his raids upon the illicit distilleries of his District. Yesterday he directed the seizure of a large place in Hudson-avenue, said to have defied all the detective force of the Revenue Department for two months past. Deputy Tinney, at the head of a small force, entered the place and found 14 hogsheads of molasses just being deposited in mash, entirely oblivious of the legal tax and license. The men operating the still "made tracks," but soon returned with a crowd of two hundred men and women, who commenced a brutal assault upon Deputy Tinney and his men, for the avowed purpose of regaining possession of the distillery and removing it. Word was sent to the Marshal's office, and soon Marshal Higgins appeared on the ground with reinforcements, but not until Mr. Tinney had been brutally struck with a bludgeon; Inspector Berry prostrated with a slung-shot; Deputy Reynolds half killed by the mob, and the keepers likewise badly handled. All the wounded were conveyed to the nearest drug-store, where their wounds were dressed, after which they were removed to their homes. The still was then razeed by the officers. A reward will, no doubt, be offered by the Government for the apprehension of the guilty parties.

The Steam Towboat Boiler Explosion.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Samuel Chamberlin, fireman, who lost his life by the explosion of the boiler on board the steam towboat *Unit*, on Thursday a week ago, while lying at the Scranton Dock, in Jersey City, was concluded before Coroner Warren last evening.

Wm. McCann, a practical boiler-maker, testified that he had examined the wrecked boat which was raised yesterday, and found the boiler literally blown to fragments, and was unable to say what had caused the explosion. From what he could see, he was of opinion that the boiler was well braced.

There being no further evidence to offer, the case was given to the jury, who rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the explosion of the boiler on board the towboat *Unit* from some unknown cause.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fires.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the liquor-store No. 485 Washington-street, occupied by John Atwill. Both Nos. 485 and 487 were considerably damaged. Mr. Atwill also occupies the upper floors as a lodging-house. His loss on furniture is $5,000, insured for $2,500, and he had $1,400 in greenbacks and a gold watch burnt up. No. 481 is occupied by Daniel Kelly as a lodging-house, and sustained a loss of $500, insured. Nos. 483 and 487 were unoccupied, and were damaged to the extent of $2,000. No. 489 is occupied by the American Soap Company, who sustain a loss of $300. All of these buildings belong to the Stewart estate, and are insured. Thomas McCarthy, of Engine Company No. 24, was injured by falling from a ladder.

Internal Revenue Affairs.—No seizures were reported by the inspectors yesterday. Mr. Shook's office in Cedar-street, was well filled during business hours with persons desirous of settling up their monthly tax accounts. It is said no further steps will be taken in the matter of the domestic wine cases till some definite instructions are received by officials now in Washington.

Arrest of a Defaulter.—Rudolph Newville, aged 23, a clerk, was yesterday brought to this City by Detectives Vaughn and Irving, of the Central Office, on a charge of being a defaulter. It appears that Newville was the agent at Newark, N. J., for the Germania Fire Insurance Company, No. 175 Broadway, and some weeks ago absconded with a considerable amount of the funds intrusted to his care, being accompanied in his flight by a woman. Mr. Rudolph Garrigue, President of the Company, made a complaint to Mr. John A. Kennedy, who detailed the above-named detectives to attend to the case. After a long and tedious pursuit through the Western States they succeeded in catching the fugitive at Springfield, Ill., and brought him back to this City. The accused was yesterday afternoon taken over to New-Jersey for trial. It is alleged that he had engaged in several confidence operations before he absconded.

Arrivals in the City.—Gen. C. H. Potter, of the United States Army; Hon. W. M. Garraher, of Washington; Hon. S. D. Corvell, of Buffalo; Gen. W. G. Ely, of the United States Army; Hon. G. Higgins, of Montana, and Hon. W. L. Avery, of Guilford, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. G. W. McCook, of Ohio; Hon. G. F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and Gen. Forsyth, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Commissioner Rollins, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. J. F. Stokes, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Hon. Chester Griswold, of Troy, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. F. Danley, of Ohio; Hon. C. H. Sherrill, of Washington, and Hon. Asa Faulkner, of Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The State of New-York Bank Robbery.—The messenger of the Bank of the State of New-York, who was robbed of $3,600,000 in checks and cash on the 13th inst., was yesterday confronted with Thomas McKeon, Washington Goodey and his brother Edward, who were arrested on Saturday on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. The messenger could not positively identify any of the men, though he thought they looked very like the thieves. Edward Goodey, who fired at the officers making the arrest, will be held on that charge. The others are detained for the present.

Skating.—The cold weather has placed nearly all the ponds in good condition for skating, and yesterday they were visited by large numbers of people. There has been very little good skating yet, and the proprietors of ponds are looking eagerly for extreme cold weather.

New-Year's Day at the City Hall.—Mayor Hoffman will receive his friends in the Governor's Room, City Hall, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., on New-Year's Day. The newly-elected Sheriff and County Clerk will also receive callers at their respective offices in the City Hall.

Released from Quarantine.—The United States steamer *Susquehanna*, having been declared free of contagion, and released from quarantine, came up to the City yesterday afternoon, and anchored in the North River.

Tammany General Committee.—Last evening the Tammany General Committee met at their temporary headquarters in Thirteenth-street, and appointed inspectors for the primary elections which take place this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Board of Aldermen.—The final meeting of the Board of Aldermen of 1867 was held yesterday afternoon. Alderman Armfield offered an ordinance imposing a fine on the city Railroad Companies for throwing salt on the railroad tracks. It was referred to the Railroad Committee. Resolutions to appoint a committee to receive donations and coöperate with existing charitable associations for providing food for the many people out of employment, and giving the use of rooms in the basement of the City Hall for soup-house and other necessary purposes, were offered by Alderman O'Keeffe. After considerable discussion the resolutions were laid upon the table for two weeks. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the appreciation felt by the Board of the official acts and lofty integrity of Mayor Booth, and action was taken to present a suitable testimonial to the Mayor. The Williamsburgh and Greenpoint Railroad Company was authorized to lay a new track along Grand-street, between First and Fifth streets, the track already laid there being occupied by the Grand-street Railroad Company. After passing a large number of bills and transacting other business the Board adjourned.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.—The last meeting of the Board for the year 1867 was held yesterday. A letter was read from Mr. G. W. Valentine, tendering his resignation as engineer of the County Court-house, which was accepted. A vote of thanks to Mr. Valentine was unanimously carried. Mr. Job Ferm was appointed to fill the vacancy. A communication from the County Judge was read, asking to have Jas. E. Duffy appointed an officer in the County Court, which was done. The salary of J. J. Scott, Superintendent of the Poor, was fixed at $1,200 per annum. The annual report of the Storekeeper and the Keeper of the Penitentiary was submitted and ordered to be filed. Votes of thanks were tendered to the President, Clerk and Messenger of the Board. The annual meeting was fixed for Friday, the 3d of January. A report in reference to alleged mismanagement of the Superintendents of the Poor, or their officers, in the distribution of the moneys under their charge, was ordered on file. A resolution directing that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Democratic General Committee.—A meeting of the Committee was held yesterday evening. Mr. Fred. Kalbfleisch in the chair. The object of the meeting was to take action on securing the appointment of a Democrat to the position of naval officer. Having disposed of the object of the meeting the body went into executive session.

Kings County Republican Primary Meetings.—The Republican Primary elections were held last evening in all the wards of Brooklyn. Local officers of the organization and delegates to the Ward and General Committees were chosen in each.

Mortality.—There were 168 deaths in Brooklyn last week.

Operation of the Whisky Ring.

The following is published in the New-Orleans papers as the sworn statement of a distiller in that city. If it is true there will probably be some changes in the Revenue officers in that vicinity:

"New-Orleans, Dec. 14, 1867.

"John W. Elder, being duly sworn, stated as follows:

"That I am a member of what is called the 'whisky ring:' that the amount required to be paid (to-wit, $1,000,) on entering this association was paid by my partner, Mr. Peale, to Mr. Irwin, Deputy Collector of the First District of Louisiana, in the month of July, 1867; that after said $1,000 was paid, I was further required to pay $1,000 monthly thereafter, with the privilege of running my distillery upon the further condition of my turning over one barrel out of every fifteen to be placed in bond.

I further state that Mr. Cornell, Assistant Assessor of my division, was to have $300 per month in addition to the amount paid by me monthly to the "whisky ring." Mr. Cornell further stated to me that $300 was the least amount that any distiller in his division paid him, and he told me that Mr. Lussk, a distiller at No. 88 Commerce-street, paid him $150 per month when he was not running. He told me that Mr. Crooks paid him $300 a month. I refused to pay the amount, to wit, $300 claimed by Mr. Cornell, whereupon he afterward informed me that I could not run the still without paying the tax on every gallon manufactured by me, stating that if I could not pay him I should pay the Government; that my distillery was the only one that had ever beat him. I further state that I had to pay Mr. Bowland, United States Inspector, $1 for every barrel branded by him, which amount was paid by my clerk, Mr. Colton, to Mr. Bowland.

"And I further state that this is the plan of working all the distilleries in this district that pay their $1,000 into the 'Whisky Ring;' that I conversed with a great many of them, and they all state that this is the plan upon which they work, never paying any tax to the Government on whisky manufactured by them. Most all of the distilleries have rectifying establishments near by so as to get their whisky from the stills to their rectifying establishments, which is done by means of false pipes put down into the receiving cisterns with a pump attached thereto. In this way they can run whisky into these rectifying establishments without trouble. I further state that a three hundred gallon still will make from eight to ten barrels of spirits in twenty-four hours, and I don't think that any smaller than eight-barrel still can pay the $1,000 to be paid by this "ring," (whisky,) and make any money and pay no tax. In fact, I don't know any small stills that have license. I further state that this "ring whisky" can be identified by the rectifier's brand, which is in all cases placed on the head of each barrel by the rectifier. There is no tax paid on whisky manufactured and rectified in this City.

J. W. ELDER.

Sworn to before James Ready, Assessor, Dec. 14, 1867.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Monday, Dec. 30—Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88¾
Erie Railway Shares	48¾

Frankfort, Monday, Dec. 30—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76¼@76⅜ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Monday, Dec. 30—Evening.

Cotton—The market closed firm at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	7¼d.
Middling Orleans	7⅜d.

The sales of the day exceed the noon estimate by 2,000 bales—footing up 12,000 bales.

"The total stock of Cotton at sea, designed for this port, is estimated at 194,000 bales, of which 70,000 bales are American."

Breadstuffs—The market is entirely unchanged, and quotations remain unaltered.

Provisions—Bacon has advanced to 42s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Beef, 112s. for Winter-cured; Pork, 67s. 6d.; Lard, 5[illegible]s.; Cheese, 52s.

Produce—Sugar steady, 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard; Rosin, Common declined to 6s.; Medium steady at 11s. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum—Spirits, 2s.; Refined, 1s. 3⅛d. Cloverseed, 46s.

London, Monday, Dec. 30—Evening.

Whale Oil has declined to £36 ⅌ 252 gallons, and Sperm Oil to £110 ⅌ ton. Linseed, £10 10s. for Crude Calcutta. Linseed Oil, £37.

Havana, Monday, Dec. 30.

Sugar is quoted to-day at 8 reals for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Flour, $13 ⅌ bbl. Potatoes, $4 75. Exchange—On London, 12¼@12½ ⅌ cent. premium; on New-York, currency, short sight, 22½@23 ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, long sight, ¼@1 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 2 ⅌ cent. premium.

Domestic Markets.

Chicago, Monday, Dec. 30.

Flour dull; Spring Extras, $8 75@$10 25. No. 2 Wheat is moderately active and advanced ½c.; sales at $1 88@$1 90¼; No. 1 Wheat is quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and declined 1c.; sales at 82c.@83c. Oats quiet at 54c.@55c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye quiet and advanced [illegible]; sales at $1 55@$1 56. Mess Pork, [illegible]. Lard quiet [illegible]. [illegible] active; Cumberlands, [illegible]; Short Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Rough Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Green Meats dull; hams, 10⅝c.@11c. Dressed Hogs firm and advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $7 1 @$8, dividing on 200. Live Hogs firm at $5 60@$7 20 for Common to Extra Choice. Beef Cattle dull and nominal. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,800 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats, 1,200 Hogs. Shipments—3,800 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn.

Buffalo, Monday, Dec. 30.

Flour dull; sales 50 bbls. White Michigan at $13; 40 bbls. Western Bakers' at $10, and 150 bbls. at $9 75@$10 25 for Spring; $12@$12 50 for Amber; $13 50@$14 for White. Rye Flour steady at $8 75. Wheat inactive and nominal at $2 08 for No. 2 Spring; $2 15 for No. 1 Spring; $2 75 for White Canada; $2 60 for Amber Canada. Corn quiet; sales eight cars Western at $1 15 for new. Peas—Sales 1,500 bushels Canada at $1 18, free. Oats nominal at 74c. for Western. Rye nominal at $1 60 for Western. Barley dull; sales 1,800 bushels Canada on private terms; quoted at $1 80@$1 85, as to quality. Dressed Hogs nominal at 8c.@9c. Mess Pork nominal. Lard 13½c. Highwines entirely nominal. Grain in store—346,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye, 80,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Peas.

New-Orleans, Monday, Dec. 30.

Cotton stiff; Middlings, 14¾c.; sales, 6,000 bales; receipts since Saturday, 6,906 bales; exports, 6,854 bales. Sugar firm; Common, 9½c.@9¾c.; Fair, 10¾c.@11½c.; Prime to Choice, 13⅛c. Molasses active; Common, 60c.; Choice, 75c. Flour dull and drooping; Superfine, $9 25@$9 50; Treble Extra, $11 50; Choice, $12 50@$14 60. Corn firm at $1 07@$1 10. Oats dull at 80c. Pork very dull; no wholesale quotations. Bacon—only a jobbing business; Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 14½c.@15½c. Lard—Keg, 13¾c.; Tierces, 14c. Sterling Exchange, 144@147, and nominal. New-York Sight Exchange, ½@⅝ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 132⅝.

Oswego, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 30.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 600 bbls., at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; held at $2 30 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. Corn quiet; nominally $1 20@$1 30 for No. 1. Oats and other Grains nominal. Corn Meal, $2 90 ⅌ 100 lbs. Mill Feed scarce and firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $45 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 28.

Flour and Wheat are unchanged. The following are the quotations for mining stocks: Hale & Norcross, $70; Yellow Jacket, $77; Crown Point, $700; Chollar, $138; Belcher, $134; Ophir, $60; Kentucky, $250; Imperial, $158; Savage, $116; Overman, $90. Legal-tenders, 75c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¼; Reading Railroad, 48; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¼. Gold, 133⅝.

[Advertisement.]

The Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated is a handsome monthly, devoted to the Science of Man, including Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Ethnology, Sociology. It is the only Journal of the kind in the world. Terms only $3 a year in advance. Sample numbers, 30 cents. Address Samuel R. Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A Knox War.—Knox, the Hatter, of Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, is determined not to allow the Loew Bridge to longer abridge the comforts of his neighborhood, and declares war against it. Soon Knox's Loew-erring clouds will appear. He hopes to indict the bridge. The Grand Jury will kindly listen to him, for do we not all know that "the body of the City and county of New-York" wear the Knox hat? Every Grand Juror prizes the Knox hat. In presenting bills, the Grand Jurors honor Knox's hat bills, and "present" themselves with Knox hat.

[Advertisement.]

Exposition Universelle.

Prize medal awarded Herring's Patent Champion Safes at Paris. Also, at the World's Fair, London, and World's Fair, New-York. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M. Mails for Europe, *via* Boston and *Liverpool*, by the *Africa*, close at 5:30 P. M. Mails for Havana, by the *Lord Lovell*, close at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

All mails close at 10 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 30—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—Mrs. Cacilie Feldman, A. C. Lamotte, A. Boehm, E. Hoefer, K. Heiddegger, G. Berna, Cacilie Eisenhut, W. Cornell Jewett and family, Anna Grant, Isabella Grant, Geo. Bernew, Alb. Havemeyer and wife, Meyer Hecht and wife, Julie Dalton, Alexander Rouse, H. Goetz, John C. Kimme, W. H. Blumberg, John A. Tillman, Elina Ericius and child, Anna Ericius, Fred. Korn, O. Pfeffer, M. Carritto, G. Anderson, S. Forkheimer, H. Schmidt and wife.

In steamship San Francisco, from Greytown, Nic.—J. G. Mott, B. F. Ryan, U. S. A., Mrs. Dr. Hubbard, H. Kelly, Col. E. S. Williston, U. S. A., Major J. H. Walker, U. S. A., Capt. J. Williams, U. S. A., Dr. S. H. Garvin, W. B. Thomas, G. J. Lewis, J. A. Fry, A. H. Green, A. H. Dorr, F. H. Smith, G. Hall and wife, Mrs. L. A. Foster, J. D. Whipple, Mrs. S. A. Johnson, Mrs. E. Martell, Miss J. Davy, J. Davy, S. P. King, H. Rhodes, S. Sperry, C. J. Sage, S. Crandell, E. E. Potter, Thomas Krider, J. K. Watson, G. W. Schneider, J. S. Corman, Mrs. M. Williams, J. Wright, wife and two children, J. H. Long, J. Thorne, J. B. Reed, M. S. Short, J. B. Laurie, M. Boon, James Heckman, C. Hannan, S. H. Welbourne, wife and four children, Mrs. E. McSweeny, B. F. Lovett, J. W. Graves, W. Durbraw, G. F. Young, Mrs. Gifford, H. B. Johnson, F. E. Kiding, George Fredricks, A. Walker, B. Taskar, Thomas McMann, J. B. Stockton, F. Crowell, C. Hanshaw, R. M. Howes, Capt. A. F. Southern and wife, W. Pitts, B. Pepper, G. H. Emerson, G. B. Fitch, S. Allen, B. F. Martin, G. Cochran, T. J. Adams, J. H. Celie, and 152 in the third cabin.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—J. A. Bristed, A. Sedgwick, Mrs. G. F. Olny, Jr.; Miss J. Whittemore, John T. Walsh, Rosa Leon, N. Federlin, Mary A. Warbeck, R. Bearman, L. Bearman and 11 in the steerage. The Manhattan also brings, of the passengers, officers and crew of the S. S. Raleigh, as follows: Capt. Nathaniel R. Mills, Wm. Welsh, John Sloane, passengers; C. W. Bartlett, 1st officer; Gordon Young, 2d officer; N. Boyd, John McDonald, Patrick Harrington, James Penfield, Eugene Ellis, Michael Gibbons, Thos. Brown, Michael Larkin.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Charles Green, Master Edward Hopkins, C. A. Benton, A. T. Thompson, C. S. Emmerton, Geo. Foster, Capt. J. Peck, J. C. Alden, J. C. Mara, wife and 2 boys, Ed. Green, Gilbert Green, Mrs. Hunton, Lucy Green, Mary Green and nurse, A. L. Austin, Miss Ella Hussey, Miss O. Leary, J. H. Robb, W. Vincent, Jno. Williamson, Virginia Williamson, Samuel Reilley, Jno. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Frank Clark, Miss Lizzie Robinson, Jno. H. Golden, James Hogan, Wm. Hogan, Wm. Fitzpatrick, Arthur Donaldson, Mrs. Lorenzo Mott, Wm. C. Edwards, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24	Sun sets..... 4 42	Moon sets.... 10 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 11	Gov. Island. 12 00	Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ships Marmion, Henry, San Francisco, Wm. T. Coleman & Co.; Washington, Hughes, Liverpool, Chas. L. Wright & Co.; Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Sacramento, Lawson, Rio Janeiro, N. L. McCready & Co.; Josephine, Mitchell, Cardenas, Moss & Ward; Abd-el-Kader, Nickerson, Naples, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Brigs George F. Wright, (Br.) ——, Bear River, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; Mercides, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Fay, (Br.,) Williams, Queenstown or Falmouth, G. F. Bulley; Henriette, (Prus.,) Ruge, Emsden via Savannah, Sloman & Edye.

Schooners Carrie A. Clark, Kehoe, St. Pierre, Mart., L. R. Reynolds; Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; R. M. Brookings, Douglass, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon; M. B. Bramhall, Hussey, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. frigate Wampanoag, Nichols, from a cruise at sea on a trial trip. Has anchored at Quarantine, and will proceed to sea again to-morrow morning for further trial.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool Dec. 11, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 518 passengers to National Steam Navigation Co. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Has had strong northerly winds since passing Hatteras. Dec. 29, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with brig Havana, bound N.; same day, 75 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship George Cromwell, hence for New-Orleans; same time, passed steamship Montgomery, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Deutschland, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen Dec. 15, via Southampton 17th, with mdse. and 251 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had strong northerly and westerly gales, and had head sea during the whole passage. Dec. 29, 4 P. M., lat. 40 51, lon. 69 26, passed Am. bark Holbrook, bound W.

Steamship Rapidan, Iverson, New-Orleans Dec. 20, and Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Dec. 29, lat. 37 54, lon. 74 18, passed steamship San Salvador, for Savannah; at 10 A. M., lat. 38 9, lon. 74 14, exchanged signals with steamship Georgia, hence for Vera Cruz.

Steamship San Francisco, Howes, Greytown, Nic., 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to D. N. Carrington. Dec. 26, off Cape Florida, passed steamship Mariposa, (or Montery,) bound S.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 10:45 A. M., lat. 37 30, lon. 74 36, exchanged signals with steamship George Cromwell, hence for New-Orleans; same time, steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Bark Freemad, (Norw.,) Ovansen, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to master. Made the middle passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Edesvold, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Bordeaux 49 ds., with mdse. to order. Had strong N. E. gales for the last 21 days.

Bark Lina, (Pruss.,) Umnuss, Antwerp 65 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been 20 days west of the Banks.

Brig Mary Curiv, (of Parrsboro,) Masters, Aricibo, P. R., Dec. 15, with sugar to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Brig Geo. Lattimer, King, King, for Baltimore, sailed Dec. 11. Left no vessels.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Moller, Gaboon, W. C. A., 50 ds., with mdse. to Dollner & Potter. Left no vessels.

Schr. E. J. Palmer, (of Baltimore,) Smoot, Demerara 16 ds., with sugar to A. Abbott. Sld. in co. with brig Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton and timber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Mary D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Philadelphia, for Newburyport.

Schr. John Northup, (Br.,) Sandford, Cornwallis, N. S., 20 ds., with potatoes to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Thomas T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Montezuma, Gordon, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harper, Perry, Bangor 51 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Adela Felica, Elliott, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Lady Jane, Scofield, Elizabethport, with iron.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph, Corwin, New-Haven.

Schr. Surge, Dennis, New-Haven.

Schr. St. Lucar, Nelson, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, Condon, Belfast.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Davis, Providence.

Schr. George & Albert, McDonald, Belfast.

Schr. Royal Arch, Davison, Cornwallis, N. S., 16 days.

Schr. Charles S. Hazard, Hart, Bridgeport.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, New-Haven.

Schr. Mercer, Wason, Bridgeport.

Schr. Robert Knapp, Murphy, Greenwich.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore.

Schr. Young Teaser, Berner, Baltimore.

Schr. Only Daughter, Baker, Norfolk.

Schr. G. B. Smith, Walker, Virginia.

Sloop John Adams, Hallock, Elizabethport, with iron.

SAILED—Steamship Hatteras, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 29—Arr. steamers Glaucus, from New-York; Norman, from Philadelphia; schrs. Goldfinder, Inagua; Julia E. Pratt, Baltimore.

Below—Brig Marguerite, from St. Domingo.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30—Arr. steamship Emily B. Souder, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30—Arr. brig P. M. Tinker, from Demerara; Omer, from Rodonda for orders.

Also arr. brigs Romance, from Navassa; J. McGuire, from Baltimore; schrs. Peerless, from Porto Rico for Baltimore; Veleria, from West Indies; J. B. Myers, Maggie Smith and James Haig, from New-York.

Numerous vessels have arrived, storm-bound.

The pilot-boat Coquette reports the arrival for Baltimore of the brig Chesapeake, from Demerara, which passed up in tow of the steamer Somerset; bark Delaware, from Demerara; schr. Island Home, from Prince Edward's Island.

The brig Chesapeake, from Demerara, reports left in port, brigs N. Stowers and Favorite, from New-York; schr. E. J. Palmer sailed on the 12th inst. for New-York. She spoke yesterday, off Cape Henry, brig Plover, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 30—Arr. schrs. Lewis Chester, from Philadelphia; Elisha Brooks, from Norfolk. Reported heavy gale at sea.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

San Francisco, Dec. 28.—The sailing of the steamer Montana, with the mails and passengers for New-York, has been postponed on account of the non-arrival of the steamer from China and Japan, now overdue.

Sld. ships Plattbrek, for Falmouth, and St. Marks, for Liverpool.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 30.—The schr. Grace Clifton, Capt. Otis, from Rockland, Me., for New-Orleans, loaded with lime, which has been on fire four days, has arrived, and will be scuttled.

Havana, Dec. 30—The English ship War Cloud, from Liverpool, with a cargo of coal, is ashore at the entrance of the harbor. Her cargo is being lightered away, and it is expected that she will be saved.

Sld. steamers Juniata, for New-Orleans; Star of the Union, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. Lighthouse Depot,
Tompkinsville, Staten Island,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1867.

The nun and can buoys have been removed from the channels through the lower New-York Bay, and their places supplied with spars for the Winter. By order of the Lighthouse Board. A. LUDLOW CASE,
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Fuller—schr., from Hampton Roads for Kennebunk, Dec. 29, Barnegat bearing N. W. 20 miles.

J. McIntyre—brig, from Malaga for Baltimore, Dec. 25, lat. 33 24, lon. 72 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Dec. 13, brig Favorite, for New-York in 2 ds.; Hattie Eaton, for Baltimore in 8 ds.; N. Stowers, for New-York in 8 ds.; schr. J. P. Auger, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Greytown, Nic., Dec. 20, brig Rewertdina, Riviet, from Aspinwall, dischg., and will load for Minititlan.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Queenstown, Dec. 30—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Minnesota, Capt. Price, from New-York, arrived here yesterday en route to Liverpool.

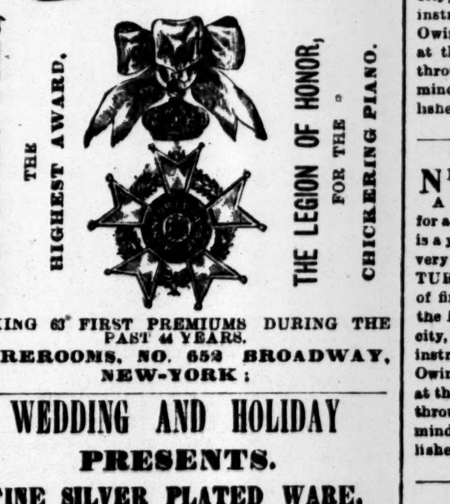
FOR THE
NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.
THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY
ARE NOW SUPPLYING THEIR CUSTOMERS FROM
THE BEST CARGOES
OF
COFFEE
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY,
AND THEY HAVE SELECTED SOME OF
THE VERY CHOICEST
FOR THE
NEW-YEAR'S TABLE.

The Company are putting up this Coffee in nice five-pound packages, which they will deliver in any part of the City of New-York, free of charge, on the receipt of $2, or will collect on delivery, if desired.

This COFFEE can be obtained in one-pound packages, or larger, at any of the Company's Stores mentioned below, at 40 cents per pound.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
HEADQUARTERS:
NOS. 31 AND 33 VESEY-ST.
BRANCHES:
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner of Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., N. corner of 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner of Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh.

CHICKERING & SONS,
AMERICAN PIANOS.

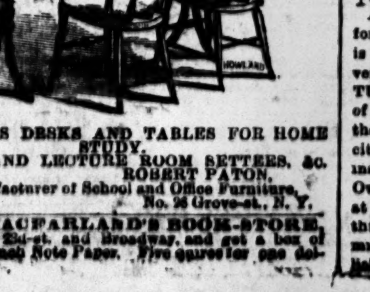


MAKING 63 FIRST PREMIUMS DURING THE PAST 44 YEARS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK;

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY
PRESENTS.
FINE SILVER PLATED WARE,
BY THE
J. L. HARLEM M'F'G CO.,
SALESROOM NO. 74 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEAR WILLIAM-ST.

Our large assortment of goods, comprising every article in this department of holiday trade, is of superior workmanship and design, plated on white metal, of our own make, and is now RETAILED at wholesale prices.
N. B.—Full weight of silver guaranteed.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.



CHILDREN'S DESKS AND TABLES FOR HOME STUDY,
CHURCH AND LECTURE ROOM SETTEES, &c.
ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School and Office Furniture,
No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFT—COUNTRY FRIENDS.
A CAPITAL PRESENT, and a very appropriate one for a country friend, as well as for yourself and family, is a year's subscription to that splendidly-illustrated and very valuable journal, the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, just entering its 27th annual volume. It is full of first-rate, interesting and valuable information for the FARM, the GARDEN and the HOUSEHOLD, in city, village and country, including a most pleasing and instructive department for CHILDREN and YOUTH. Owing to its immense circulation, (160,000,) it is offered at the low price of $1 50 a year. Such a gift lasts all through the year; every number as it comes is a new reminder of the giver. ORANGE JUDD & CO., Publishers, offices at No. 245 Broadway and No. 41 Park-row.

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